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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,338—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 64
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-5 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P. Commander G. W. Wicks, on SATURDAY, the 12th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Bhaugharry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "INDIA" 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 17th, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. Bailey, on MONDAY, the 14th October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,069 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th, October 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Including Wines
Suez	300	220	90	
Port Said	340	240	140	
Messina	340	240	140	
Naples	340	240	140	
Leghorn	340	240	140	
Genoa	340	240	140	
Marseilles	350	250	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
EGYPTIA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 30th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1878.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS:
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ..... 400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ..... 36 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,200	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	250
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	250

THE splendid new Clyde-built Steamship CLAN ALPINE, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, John Jones, Commander, is expected to sail from Bombay to Liverpool early in December.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on demand. Heavy baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	14th Oct.
(s) DECCAN	3439	550	W. E. Andrews	21st do.
— HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Renoldson	28th do.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Hazelwood	4th Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. B. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta, to—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Hall	15th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. B. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October.
ASSAM	3033	500	H. Stewart	8th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. B. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1878.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
COL. SIR R. MEADE, C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c

J. PEARSE,

BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET as authorized by the War Office, best quality, covered with white doe and lined with silk, complete with gilt spike and chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S
PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,
AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER, IS EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS, PROMOTING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash..... Rs. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS
BOMBAY.

W. J. ESSAI,
General Wine and Provision Stores.

W. J. ESSAI,
Miscellaneous Commissions Executed.

W. J. ESSAI,
American Cooked Ham, Beef and Tongue.

W. J. ESSAI,
Oilmanstores and Provisions of Every Description Supplied to Order.

W. J. ESSAI,
Sole Agent for Baker and Daniel's Sherries.

W. J. ESSAI,
Chocolate, Confectionery, Bon Bons, &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
The Celebrated Glen Dronach Scotch Whiskey.

W. J. ESSAI,
Cheroots, Cigars and Cigarettes.

W. J. ESSAI,
Fresh Tobacco cut Daily, per oz.

W. J. ESSAI,
Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware and Furniture supplied to Balls and Parties.

W. J. ESSAI,
Tasmania Jams, Rs. 5 per doz., or 7 as. per Tin.

W. J. ESSAI,
Beers, Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

W. J. ESSAI,
Terms Cash with order or reference for payment in Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES! WINES!

FRESH IMPORTATION OF
LIGHT WINES FOR OCTOBER.

STILL HOCKS.

SAUTERNES.

SHERRIES.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 16
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 18
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Pints	„ 15

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

SAUTERNES, Superior	per doz.	Quarts	„ 18
SHERRY, Green Seal	„	Quarts	„ 25
Do. Yellow Seal	„	Quarts	„ 33

Note Discount, 15 PER CENT. FOR CASH!

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. COOK AND STANLEY
Will give Exhibition Games at Temple Bar,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.
SATURDAY, „ 12TH.
POSITIVELY THE VERY LAST AS THEY LEAVE FOR MADRAS ON SUNDAY NEXT.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, "THE WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, now occupied by W. G. Ball, Esq. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of J. A. Cassels, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Dr. Liebon, and previously by G. Manson, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, now occupied by F. Masotti, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, now occupied by Captain Dixon. For rent, &c. apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

JUST RECEIVED,
ENGLISH CALF LEATHER PURSES,
FINEST QUALITY.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, it was proposed by the Honorable Mr. MORARJEE GOCULDASS, and seconded by Mr. VUNMALLY VISHANJEE, that the Meeting be ADJOURNED till THURSDAY, the 7th day of November next, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 3 p. m.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th October 1878.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PUNCHGUNNY.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 50 of 1878.

ELLEN TATTERSHALL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GUSTAVUS SEPTIMUS JUDGE ..... Defendant

THE valuable property known as "HILTON LODGE" and other property called "CHURCH LAND" at Punchgunny, belonging to the Defendant abovenamed and attached in this suit, are advertised to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of October instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning at Punchgunny.

For further particulars see the Proclamation by the Subordinate Judge of the District Court at Wai published in the *India Protasht* at Bombay of 30th September last.

Dated this 10th day of October 1878.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season).

Cash Prices. Qts. per doz.	Rs.	a.
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8
CHABLIS	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING AVALON,
THE NEW SPARKLING WINE,
MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE.

SPARKLING AVALON,
A Pure and Finished Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
An excellent Tiffin and Dinner Wine.

SPARKLING AVALON,
Exhilarating, Generous and Sound.

SPARKLING AVALON "CUP."
One of the choicest Cups that can be produced.

SPARKLING AVALON.
A Splendid Wine for tropical consumption.

Quarts per dozen ..... Cash Rs. 18
Pints „ ..... „ 10

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES,
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt „	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline „	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder „	1 12 and Re. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline „	1 8 „ 2 1

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure
FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 „	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 „	do.	4 0	4 8
1	16 „	do.	3 0	3 8
1	14 „	do.	2 4	2 8
2	12 „	do.	3 0	3 8
2	10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 „	Fish Dreiner	3 0	3 8
1	9 „	Pie Dish	1 0	1 4
1	11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes
At an additional cost of
Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL SELF-CLEANING RAPID WATER FILTERS.

THE manufacturer has had the distinguished honour to receive an order from the

ROYAL COMMISSION

to fit his filters up in the offices of the Exhibition. Subjoined is an extract.

Royal Commission of the Paris Exhibition,
Canada Buildings, Westminster, London S. W.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the filters you have supplied to the Royal Commission in Paris have been found

ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED,

and the Royal Commission leave entirely in your hands the choice of design and colour of the remaining 12 on order.....

(Signed) P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, Secretary.

CHEAVIN'S FILTERS ARE IN USE BY OVER

6,200 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS.

They purify with astonishing rapidity *the most offensive waters, effectually removing* Lead, Lime, Iron, Sewage, Organic, Mineral and Saline Impurities *from solution, and excel all other Filters in Mechanical and Chemical action, Rapidity of Process, Simplicity of Construction, Durability and Efficiency, and are highly recommended.*

DOMESTIC FILTERS in Cream-coloured Stoneware fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-Rubber washer complete.

Size.....	1	1½	2½	3½	5	gallons.
Cash ..	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 27-0	Rs. 34-0	each.
Credit ...	„ 12-8	„ 17-0	„ 22-8	„ 30-0	„ 38-0	„

ORNAMENTAL DINING-ROOM FILTERS in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome.

1½ gallons capacity. Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

REFRIGERATOR FILTERS, in Terra-Cotta ware, which act with remarkable power as coolers, keeping the water deliciously cool.

Each Cash Rs. 40-0; Credit Rs. 45-0.

Descriptive pamphlets can be had on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.
MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.
SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING
INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES,
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.
GOLD AND SILVER
JEWELLERY.
THE NEW
and
FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.
GOLD.
The most fashionable now worn with spring loop.
Priced Rs. 72, 81, 90, 100, 108, 117, 126, 135, and 158.

SILVER DITTO.
Rs. 18, 22, 23, 25, 30, and 32.

DEAD GOLD LOCKETS,
FOR THE ABOVE.

Sizes No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	20	22	24	28	34	40	46	56	62	68	86	108
Engraved	24	25	29	32	38	50	58	65	72	78	100	118

SILVER LOCKETS,
FOR THE ABOVE CHAINS.

A. E. I. in monogram. Rs. 15 to 22.
Plain. Rs. 6. to 20.
"MIZPAH" in monogram. Rs. 22.

HAMILTON & CO.,
October, 11th 1878. Rampart Row.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.
AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with
GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.
Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO H. M.'S USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. In a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SUGARCANDY.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom Bunder on account of the underwriters:—

RME 29 bags damaged sugarcandy.
CKP 24 baskets do. do.
Ex s. s. Malwa landed from the cargo boat that sank in the harbour in the late squall.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, mahogany square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, Calcutta made, double seated Phaeton with double poles, &c., &c., in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs MENESSE Co. will sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable handsome household furniture, &c., &c., of the late H B Barnes, Esquire, Superintending Engineer P. and O. Company, the same consisting of plate glass and porcelain ware, mahogany square piano by Broadwood and Sons, French polished mahogany blackwood teakwood furniture, such as dressing, washing stids, centre and dining tables, drawing room, dining room, folding and cane chairs, side board, wardrobes, double and single screens, cloth pressers and mirrs, chest of drawers, sofas and cleopatra couches, book shelves, iron bedsteads, Bengal and baba cots, pictures, books, &c., &c.

One Calcutta-made double seated phaeton with double poles. The property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

A small collection of star-cut glassware, consisting of wine, liquor, and champagne glasses, &c., Bohemian glass ice plates, &c.

An invoice of very splendid fancy glassware suitable for presentation.

1 Case 100 Bohemian glass globe lamps.
1 Do. Broad cloth.
5 Do. Bottling wire.
A Lot of furniture, fancy boxes, 2, 3 and 6 lights moon lamps, 8 and 18 lights chandeliers, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Kennedy and Co.," a collection of very valuable art pictures, an English-built dog cart with a bay horse and harness, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, piano, art pictures, carriage, horses, harness, &c., the property of Francis Muraglia, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant and the following days at 1p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Executrix of the Late Mr. A. B. Collet to sell by Public Auction at 29, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, the stock in-trade of Messrs. Collet and Co. comprising large bellows, iron benches, vice, tire-bending and drilling machines, anvils and anvil blocks, carriage wrenches and breaks, lamp-sockets, screws, carriage lace, wheels, iron pumps and tires, iron locks and joints, iron bolts and nuts, shaft plates, angles, axles, cases of best American hickory spokes, plated and brass beading, ivory handles for carriage, spare glasses for broughams and lamps, corner glasses, files of various sizes, circular saws, machine for bending poles, chains, safety springs, pole, tips, copper and iron nails and tacks, curtain bolts, apron rings, tins of black lacquer, enamel, Japan, carriage and paint brushes, tins of carriage copal varnish, bottles of assorted paints, lamp and candle holders, line-brushes, mathematical instruments, German silver compass, copying press, carpenter's tools and chests complete, teakwood and blackwood cup-boards and chairs, &c., a nearly new 4 seated open carriage, by Messrs. Collet and Co., a palanquin shigram by ditto, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGE PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of the concerned.

Ex s. s. "Lombardy"

F—S B—M—338, 340, 341, 343, 349—5 bales each 300 lbs. T. B. yarn No. 40s.
6 B H—F M—881—1 case 60 pieces T. R. plains 28-28 by 32 yards.
6 B H—F M—886—1 case 60 pieces T. R. plains 48-44 by 36 yards.
H—B—3237—1 case 100 pieces zacharella mulls 58-4 by 20 yards.

The above goods were damagrd in the harbour during the late squall.

At I. P. M.

1 Pask phaeton with a moveable coach box, horse and, harness.
1 Phaeton with a pair of ponies and harness.
1 Buggy.
1 bay Arab horse age 5 years, height 14 hands.
1 black Arab galloway, age 5 off, height 13 hands 1½ in.
1 roan Arab colt, age 4 years, height 14 hands.
1 bay Arab horse, age 6 years, height 16 hands ½ in.
1 Do do age 5 years, height 14 hands ½ in.

BENNEIT & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10TH, 1878.

Business here continues in the same dull state which has characterised it for so long.

The Home telegrams report dull markets generally. Consols remain at 94¼, but French Rentes are again not quoted.

Enfaced Rupee Paper, according to Reuter, has declined ¼ per cent. in Fours, and advanced ¼ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. loan, yesterday's quotations being Rs. 77 and Rs. 81¼ respectively. Exchange on India has declined to 1s. 7¼d.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee was dull at a further decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, the quotation now being 106s. per cwt. Good Ordinary Native Ceylon is still quoted at 74s., and Mysore 81s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £65 for Cochin and £48-15 for Ceylon. The Seed Markets are dull, but the quotations for Bombay descriptions of both Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged. The Wheat Market is quiet.

In the weekly quotations for Metals we notice a decline of £1 per ton in Copper Tile and 1d. per lb. in Yellow Metal. The quotations are now—Copper Tile £64 and Braziers £70 per ton, Yellow Metal 5¾d. to 6d. per lb., and Silesian Spelter £17-15 per ton.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet with 8,000 bales, for the total sales of which 800 were Surats. Prices are all unchanged.

The New York telegrams quote Mid. Uplands at 10½ cents. per lb. for ready, and 10 5/16 cents. per lb. for January delivery; the latter quotation shows a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. on the previous day's quotation, the former is unchanged. The Receipts at the U. S. ports continue in a liberal scale, those for yesterday amounting to 25,000 bales, and the exports to Great Britain to 6,000 bales.

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was quiet but steady.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 51¼ per oz., but private advices still give 51d. per oz. as the value of the Metal. No allotment of Council Drafts was made yesterday, and consequently the £420,000 standing over will be offered again next Wednesday; by that time the Calcutta Markets will have re opened, so that we may at all events look for an allotment.

A large influx of Gold from France, amounting to one million sterling, is reported into London. The rate of exchange between Paris and London is still quoted at francs 25·33.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day opened weak at 1-32d. decline on our yesterday's quotations, and as the day wore on rates weakened further, Bank bills closing at 1 16d. below yesterday's rates. For Forward Bills the Banks have been buyers of House Paper at 1-32 advance per mensem up to April next, but we have not heard of much business being done on these terms. The closing rates are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.		per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8¼d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.		,,
France 3 ,,	2·13		,,

On Calcutta owing to holidays there is little doing but demand bills are quoted at par.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are somewhat firmer for Four per cents., the quotation being to-day Rs. 95¾. New Fours and-a-half are unchanged at Rs. 100¼.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.—The exact terms on which this Drainage Loan has been taken up by the Bank of Bengal at Rs. 98½ are that the Bank is to have the option of making payments in cash *or in Government Paper* to the extent of four-fifths of the amount at the current rate of the day at the time of making such payment.

SHARES.—The market has been steadier, sales of Bank of Bombays have been made at Rs. 703½, and Nationals at Rs. 101 ex-div. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Alexandras have advanced Rs. 10, Mandvie Rs. 5, Oriental Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 10. In Press Companies Mofussils have advanced Rs. 5 per share. In Land Companies Colabas having paid a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, are now quoted at Rs. 870.

LINSEED is only in moderate demand, and the price for spot parcels has declined to Rs. 6-15 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull of sale at about previous rates. Crops of both Rapeseed and Linseed are expected to be very large as the weather since they were sown has hitherto been most propitious.

COTTON.—Some small purchases have been reported during the day at Rs. 195 to Rs. 200 per candy for Barsee descriptions. The Market, however, keeps very dull, and we do not hear of any enquiry whatever for new Cotton.

FREIGHTS are not in any way improved, and 7s. 6d. per ton is still the current rate via Canal to Liverpool.

COAL.—Unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	125
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	12 do	703½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	101 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	—		300
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	450	all	25 p.s.		360
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s		1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.s		1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..		90
Bhowmuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.		1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*		975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,500	500	all	15 p.s*		185
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.s*		42½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	13 p.s*		720
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*		960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.		645 xd.
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*		780
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	350	..		340
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*		480
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*		1,120
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.		970
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	740	1,000	all	35 p.s*		880
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*		940
K. Mdconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*		965
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*		1,230
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		30
Mandvie S. and W.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*		385
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*		1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*		1,195
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	5,000	100	..	..		250
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.		875
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all			500
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all			425
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*		320
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*		730
Princess Waste Spinning	1,200	500	all	75		760
Soonderdas Spinning ..	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.		900
Do do. ½ Shares..	656	1,000	all	75 p.s.		730
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	20 p.s.		710
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.		963
	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.		700

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.		1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		1,000
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct		560
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.		560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25		750
Berar Cotton Co. (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.		450 xd.
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do		110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		70
Carmac Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	20 do		525
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	400	500	all	15 do		190
East India Press Co..	383	1,000	all	100 do		920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do		1,100
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	75 p.s.		398
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do		310
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		320
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do		340
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do		395 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do		1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct		600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.		665

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20	p.*	870 xd.
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.		118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.		800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.		235

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 318· 3·0	p. ct		300
Do. New £20 Shares..	..	£20 130·14·6	do		26
Ditto	..	£20 65· 7·3	do		72
Ditto	..	£20 21·12·3	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do		1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18 196·5·15	do		250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½	p.s.	1,940
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p.s.		3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	500	1,000	all	60	p.s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	200	30	p. s.	280
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.		17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	280	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.....	1,990	500	all	62½	p.s.	640
Yiegas Patent Slip Co.	5,000	250	all	6	p. ct	28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. BORROWDALE, 999 tons, Captain H. J. Young, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BRIG AMIZADE, 167 tons, Nocada, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Mozambique, 10th Sept, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE SHIP MEIRION, 1,372 tons, Capt in W. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, 1st June, with a cargo of 2 040 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE SHIP PRINCE LUCIEN, 1,549 tons, Captain D. Cochrane, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Liverpool 15th June, with a cargo of 2,239 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MAHRATTA, 554 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn. C. E. Googheghan, Mr. D. McIven, and 58 deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co's S. S. HYDASPES, 1,890 tons, Captain D. Rendidson, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Southampton, brought the following cargo :—1,718 packages piece goods, 46 bales twist, 8 cases boots, 8 cases umbrellas, 553 packets wine and spirits, 133 packages provisions, 141 packages oilmans'ores, 50 casks beer, 51 packages papers, 19 cases cochineals, 50 kegs red lead, 7 cases saffron, 40 cases brass, 100 cases and 272 tiles copper, 2 cases tobacco, 78 bundles E. teeth, 1 case wax, 9 packages cowries, 3 packages pearls, 1 package specie, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Prince Lucien	Cochrane	Liverpool, June 15.
10	Amizade	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 10.
10	Merion	Williams	Sunderland, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	Seaforth	Scott	Dunkirk.
	Seafield	Webster	Colombo.
	Mahratta(s).....	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Borrowdale (s)	Young	Calcutta.

The Steamer Pehlwan, to Gogo and Bhownuggur, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
6	St. Osyth(s).....	Nabb	Bombay, Sept 25.
	Meinam (s).....	Lequerre	Point de Galle, Sept 30.
	Philomel	Cross	Liverpool, June 29.
	Star of Italy	Shaw	London, July 11.
	Mahanada	Marley	Liverpool, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6,—Steamer Crusader.

PASSENGERS.

Per Star of Italy—Mrs Shaw and 3 children.
Per Meinam—Mr Cox and family, Mr Beer, Mr Van Edwelde, Mrs Reynold and 1 infant, Mr Skinner, Mr. Ed is, Mr Pickford, Mr and Mrs Macdowell, Mr Foyle, Mr Ermer, Mr Wheeler, Mr Macklan, Mr Cores, Mr Beeware.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Star of Italy—British Monarch, North Wind, and Mahanad

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—103 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—20 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathleven s—30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ben Nevis—20 cases wine, Remington and Co.
Fleur de Lis—68 cases provisions, Essofally Sumsoodin ; 6 cases iron safes, Gangjee Poonja ; 10 barrels whiting, Adomjee Jewjee.
Vanlock—30 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia s—9 bales printing paper, The *Bombay Gazette*; 2 cases paint and 50 rums linseed oil, Dhicoo Sezba and Co.
Italia s—2 cases thread, F zulally Mooabhoy.
India s—396 boxes brandy, N wrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker—42½ cwts linseed. Mooljee Anundjee.
Rydall Hall s—221 cwts coir rope, Madhowjee Gheila ; 450 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee ; 13 cwts coir yarn, and 77 cwts coir rope, Khetsee Dhurromsee ; 230 cwts coir rope, Mooljee Hurridas ; 1,125 bags rice, Odhowjee Nurbo ; 500 bags rice, Mirjeemull Sukhoo ; 540 cwts linseed, Kilick Nixon and Co ; 450 cwts linseed 624 cwts maholiam and 1,200 cwts rapeseed, Nupoo Nensee ; 375 cwts rapeseed, Odhowji e Nurboo ; 300 cwts myrabolams, Shamjee Veerjee ; 45 bales wool Bhimjee Geerdhur ; 12 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 75 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 35 bales wool, Gangjee Thakoorsee 51 bales cotton waste, Khamshi mul Nensee ; 600 cwts rapeseed, Samjee Veerjee ; 641 cwts coir yarn and 150 cwts coir rope, Nonjee Govindjee ; 164 cwts coir yarn, Noonjee Nonha ; 39 cwts coir rope, Dundas Bhicajee Khan and co ; 50 ales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Columbia s—250 cwts coir yarn, Dicshaw Bhicajee Khan and co ; 270 cwts coir yarn, Nonjee Govindjee ; 190 cwts cocoanut oil, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—690 baskets onions, Cathia Amurzee ; 50 bales twist, Rehemoohboy Habibhoy ; 60 bales twist, The A Manufactory Co ; 1 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 50 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Jammahamed ; 400 baskets onions, Hasan Baban ; 40 bales twist, Haee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk ; 141 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 36 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 10 bales twist, Cursetjee B manjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—32 chests opium, E J Abraham.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 11.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Admiralty Suits for Judgment.

1-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Khatao shd others vs The B S Zante &c—Jefferson and P.

Admiralty Suit for Hearing.

2-77—Fletcher and S—Moorarjee Toolseydass and others vs The B S Zante &c—Jefferson and P.

3-77—Fletcher and S—Lowjee Pranjee and another vs The B S Zante &c—Jeffers n and P.

4-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Khatao and others vs The B S Zante &c—Jefferson and P.

5-77—Fletcher and S—Moorarjee Toolseydass vs B S Zante &c Jefferson and P.

LONG CAUSES.

180-78—Ardasir and H—Pakersey Poonsey and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

141-78—Mr Skerney—Hurry Bhanjee and another vs Jaitha Purs otum—Fletcher and S.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Consent Decree.

569-75—Khundero M—Arjoon Khoosy vs Ramchunder Suntoojee and others—Shamrao P and Mr Bicknell.

SHORT CAUSE.

470-78—Fletcher and S—Hajee Abdool Khaluck and others vs Syed Jaffer Ephsan—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSE.

256-78—Crasizie, L and O—Hurryvullubdass Culliandass and another vs Bhoychund Vurdman, and another—Crawford and B and Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Reid, 2nd Lieut, 63rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Lamb, 2nd Lieut, 40th Regt, on duty, from England.
Wilson, 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from England.
Browne, 2nd Lieut, 30th Lt Infantry, on duty, from England.
Marshall, Capt, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Stack, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nusseabad.
Reid, Col, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Mackenzie, Major, Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 10.

Herbert, Lieut, 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Swiney, Lieut, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.
Marshall, Capt, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Simla.

OCTOBER 10.

Seton, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Mooltan.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1878.

The services of Surgeon-Major H Day, M D. 5th N I, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department from 1st instant.

The extension of leave for one month on medical certificate granted to Captain O Bourdillon, Invalid Establishment, Pension Pay Master, Poona Circle, is further extended by one month, viz from 1st to 31st October.

The service of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department :—Surgeon O H Channer, attached to 9 h N I, Surgeon J W Clarkson, attached to 6 h N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from date of departure from Bombay next, with the permission of a sidiary leave :—Lieut-Colonel P W Bannerman, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bazbelkhand.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from 1st September (to date on which he proceeded on privilege leave from Cyprus) :—Major C J Anderson Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 1st Bombay Cavalry.

With reference to G O No 730 of 1878, Captain H Wells ex will rejoin his corps with effect from 2 th September, inclusive.

Surgeon Major John Law M D, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of Bombay in due course.

Captain F J Caldecott, R A, first Class Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Gun Powder Factory, vice Colonel Farby proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned Officers having completed seven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captains from the date specified :—Lieut P C Heath, and Lieut O'Moore Creagh, 2nd October 1878.

The furlough to Europe for one year granted to Captain W A Salmon, Staff Corps, 3rd Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 20 days from 1st December, or date of his relief with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Major G Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1878.

Captain W A Salmon, Acting Second Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in November as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Monteath is appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna on his being relieved of his present acting appointment of Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr W Wedderburn, C S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for three months, without pay.

The appointments of Captain W P Walshe to be Superintendent of the House of Correction, Bombay, and Superintendent of the Common Jail, Bombay (Criminal Side), heretofore made, are hereby declared to have been made under the Section 4 Act V, of 1871, under which Act he was and is appointed to the above Offices under the aforesaid titles.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

During Mr T M Cotzree's deputation to act as Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions of Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue :—Mr G H Spring to act in the Second Class, Mr M C Leckie to act in the Third Class, and Mr C Pogson to act in the Fourth Class.

Mr W A Talbot, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Dharwar, has set an examinat on in Marathi on the 14th ultimo.

The Honourable T C Hope, CSI, Commissioner, Northern Division, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months.

Surgeon-Major Horace Day, M D, to be Superintendent of Matheran, vice Surgeon W McConaghy, transferred.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon O H Channer to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration District, during the absence of Surgeon W. Nolan.

Surgeon J W Clarkson to act as Civil Surgeon at Dhulia during the absence of Surgeon G Bainbridge, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 14	5-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	,, 14	8-0 A.M.	9-0 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	5-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 15	5-0 P.M.	5 30 P.M.
Australia	,, 11	5-45 P.M.	4-15 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 21	5 30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 21	5-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 3 th inst.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the general Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not 4 ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper—1 penny.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.
Covers unmarked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except when there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.
The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland ..... As. 5.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Caxwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 p.m. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 p.m. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-80 A.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—
Tuesday ..... Oct. 15.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Gundar, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....11th Oct., 1h. 45·7 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 11	.....	5 54	5 39	1 9 m 11 43 a	5 14 m 5 22 a
Sat. 12	.....	5 55	5 39	1 35 m ...	5 43 m 5 47 a
Sun. 13	17th Sunday after Trinity	5 55	5 38	0 19 m 11 59 m	6 10 m 6 15 a
Mon. 14	.....	5 55	5 37	0 45 m 0 27 a	6 44 m 6 45 a
Tues. 15	.....	5 56	5 36	1 39 m 0 53 a	7 16 m 7 15 m
Wed 16	English Mail Expects'd.	5 55	5 36	1 25 a 2 38 m	7 51 m 8 31 m
Th. 17	.....	5 56	5 35	2 2 a	8 32 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PEMBERTON—October 8th, at Khandwa, Central Provinces, from a gun shot fired by a Mussulman fanatic, Captain Edward Augustus Pemberton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, aged 37 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—September 30th, at Geoty, Ceded Districts, the wife of Thomas Bailey, Esq., of a daughter.
GROVES—October 8th, at Madras, the wife of H. S. Groves, Esq., A st. Account nt General, of a son.
HANNYNGTON—September 30th, at Trovandram, the wife of J. C. Hannyngton, M. C. S., of a daughter.
WARD—September 26th, at Shillong, the wife of W. E. Ward, Esq., C. S., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1878.

THE Government of Bombay has certainly done its best to get at the truth regarding the mortality caused by the Famine in this Presidency. Not satisfied with the results of the trial census taken in a few districts last January, Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues have lately analyzed with great care a report prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner on the basis of the regular mortality returns for the year 1877. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, after eliminating from the death-rate for the year the proportion of deaths due to ordinary causes or to epidemics such as cholera and small-pox, which clearly had no necessary connexion with the Famine, comes to the conclusion that the mortality which may be fairly attributed to starvation or to sickness consequent on the use of unwholesome and insufficient food falls within the limits of from 1·19 to 2·73 per cent. of a population amounting in round numbers to eight millions. Dr. Hewlett himself inclines to the opinion that the maximum rate, with "a small deduction," is approximately correct. The Governor and his colleagues treat the figures in a different way, and make various attempts to whittle them down; but they frankly acknowledge that the mortality due to Famine must have ranged at from 1½ to 2 per cent., and only take comfort in the thought that such a mortality, "though greatly to be deplored, is not considerable in comparison with the total number of "the population." On this point, however, it is necessary to observe that the number of the population on which the percentage is taken is not stated correctly. Out of the eight millions of inhabitants of the districts ravaged by Famine it was computed by General Kennedy that the "affected population" only numbered *five millions*; and this estimate was used in all the Government returns issued last year. It follows that the excessive mortality induced by the want of food should be calculated on five instead of eight millions; and this correction raises the percentage due to the Famine to from 1·90 to 4·37. Again, nothing can be more misleading than to talk of averages in such matters, when Dr. Hewlett's own figures prove that, even on the higher estimate of population, the Famine mortality in Belgaum may have been 7·48 per cent., in Dharwar 8·49, and in Kaladgi 10·18. The fact that in these collectorates, where the distress was greatest, the Famine caused the death according to the official returns of nearly 10 per cent. of the whole population, and of a proportionately larger percentage of those who were actually affected by the prevailing distress, obviously has its terrible significance in no way lessened by the drawing out of a general average calculated on the returns of the whole Famine area, which included some collectorates that suffered but slightly. The Famine Commissioners will, however, no doubt subject all these figures to a very close and searching investigation. On the question whether the Government is or is not to be blamed for whatever mortality there may have been last year, we readily admit that "if people will not "come to be fed and will not work "when work is provided for them, but will "wander about the country homeless and "starving, it is absolutely impossible for Government to prevent some of them from dying "of want." The Government is bound, on the one hand, not to waste the money of the taxpayers in mere almsgiving, and on the other to do all it can to prevent its subjects from perishing by millions from starvation. This conflict of responsibilities renders necessary the exaction of labour tests which must be most disagreeable to the people, and which we can readily imagine that many starving persons look upon as hardly less objectionable than death by starvation. Nothing is more natural than that, rather than accept work to which they are unaccustomed and by which they can only earn a bare subsistence, numbers of destitute people should prefer taking their chance, even in a season of famine, of keeping themselves alive by becoming vagrants and beggars. We see the same sort of thing every day in England. There is no kind of misery that a pauper will not, as a rule, prefer to the wholesome discipline and regular fare of the workhouse. Mr. Gibbs speaks with some bitterness of "the ignorance of the people, their obstinacy, "and their dislike for work," as the real causes of last year's excessive mortality; and Mr. Ashburner speaks of the tendency of whole families to desert the relief camps, "even with "the almost certainty of starvation before "them," as "resembling the blind instinct of "a wild animal to escape from confinement "rather than the act of an intelligent being." But surely the instinct is a noble one; it is simply the love of liberty and independence which is, or ought to be, inherent in all intelligent human beings as well as in wild animals. It would be a bad thing for India if in times of distress this instinct of self-respect did not restrain the people from flocking helplessly to relief camps to be fed by the State. As for Mr. Ashburner's proposal to compel the whole population to enter famine camps and work under Government officers, he must be a very sanguine man if he supposes such work would pay, while the compulsion would bring more odium on the Government in this country than if it allowed a few millions of its subjects to die of destitution rather than force upon them work they disliked.

THE policy to be pursued beyond the frontier is at last becoming clear. The declaration of war cannot be long delayed. The question is, not whether we are going to fight, but what are we to demand as the fruits of victory. In face, then, of the criticisms of some English journals, it may be desirable to state once again the reasons which compel Lord Lytton to bring Afghanistan within the boundary line of the Indian Empire. The Afghan leaders, we all know, have little love for Europeans and an

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE FRONTIER FORCES.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 8.

A battery of 9-pounders with stores and ammunition from the Arsenal of Ferozepore, with treasure, passed Nowshera this morning for Peshawur under a strong guard from the 27th Native Infantry.

Guns are mounted on both sides of the Khyber Pass at Ali Musjid.

Our Commissariat is said to be deficient.

The 1st Sikhs, Guides, and Mountain Battery reached Jamrud yesterday. Rumour reports that the Amir's troops are reinforced.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

All that is actually known about the Nawab Gholam Hussein, according to latest news, is that he is well; but the report that he was detained at Cabul, whilst the Amir wrote replies to the Viceroy's letters, is now generally discredited.

Considerable movement of troops is taking place on both sides of the Frontier.

The *Pioneer* says that it is believed that an advance on Ali Musjid really was, and is perhaps still, intended; but a reconnaissance proved the position stronger in respect of guns than was anticipated. No one now considers a pacific solution of matters possible.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 9.

Everything quiet here again. No authentic news on either side.

A squadron of the 10th Hussars and Mountain Battery will arrive at Kohat from Rawal Pindee to-day.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The statement about the Envoy's return, which is current in Peshawur, is discredited here.

The 9th Lancers, the 72nd from Sealkote, the 8th King's, and 13th Lancers, have been ordered to Peshawur.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 9.

The tribes assembled at Ali Musjid are dispersing owing to want of food.

Heavy firing heard in the Pass at noon today. The cause unknown.

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

It is reported that Yakub Khan has been released and sent to command at Kandahar, and that Ahmed Ali Khan, the Amir's grandson, with eight Infantry and two Cavalry regiments, and two Batteries, has been sent to the Kurram Pass.

The garrison of Ali Musjid has been reinforced by ten regiments.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

Kabulees are practising their heavy guns in the Khyber Pass. The Lahore paper believes that 35,000 troops are the total warned for service.

THE LATE KING OF BURMAH.

REMISSION OF TAXES.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The obsequies of the late King of Burmah took place on the 7th. His body has been lying in state, and Europeans have been admitted to view it. The new government at Mandalay has announced the remission of some commercial taxes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.

The Russian Ambassador here has informed the Porte that the further withdrawal of Russian troops from Turkey has been stopped in consequence of petitions which have been received from the Christians praying for the protection of the Russians.

SPEECH BY COL. STANLEY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Colonel Stanley, Minister for War, speaking at a Conservative meeting held at Blackpool yesterday said, that the relations between England and Afghanistan had always been of a troublous nature. England did not desire to follow a policy of aggression and conquest, but must be watchful when her neighbour evinced an intention of handing over the key to another Power. It was, he said, gratifying to hear that the Indian Army had given evidence of the best sentiments towards the Government at the present juncture.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 9.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Teheran, with the outward English Mails of the 27th ultimo, left here to-day for Bombay at 3 p.m., and the same Company's s. s. Peshawur left for Galle and Calcutta at 1 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 9, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sursts weak.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 15-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 d-ys' sight .. 1-7½.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 77

5½ per cent. do. 81½

3 per cent. Consols for account 94½

Arrivals—Loochoo, Cape Finisterre, Cape St. Vincent.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 10.

CANNANORE, 4-47 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S W.; thermometer max. 84, min. 71, W. B. 78; barometer 29·74. Fall of rain 93 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 3; thermometer 85; barometer 29·870.

MANGALORE, 9.—Weather fair; wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 3-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 7⅞d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2·13.	,,

COLONEL THE HON'BLE G. VILLIERS, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, goes to the front, and will probably join the staff of General Roberts. Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Assistant Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, London, succeeds Colonel Villiers as Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Colonel Baker has done distinguished services in the Crimea, New Zealand, and in Ashantee, and lately accompanied General Skobeloff during the Russian operations against Plevna and in the Balkans.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF, accompanied by Colonel Justice, Military Secretary, and by Captain Spencer and Lieutenant Barrow, Aides-de-Camp, leaves Bombay for Poona to-day. General Warre goes to Mahableshwar next week, and believe, and return to Bombay in November. General Brooke, Adjutant General, left for Poona yesterday.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in a case of some interest, in which Merwanjee Framjee and Co. sought to enforce specific performance by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey of a written contract entered into by the parties on 7th August 1877, for the redemption by the plaintiffs of 151 shares of the Dhurumsey Spinning Company, and for return to them of the certificates of the shares duly signed; or, in the alternative, to cancel the contract. They further sought to recover from defendant one lakh of rupees as damages in respect of the breach of contract. In 1874 the plaintiffs' firm were appointed agents of the New Dhurumsey Spinning Company, when they purchased of defendant 375 shares of the old company, and agreed to give him a one-half share in the emoluments earned by them as agents. The 375 shares were not all paid for; Rs. 2,60,546 remained due to defendant as balance of the price of the shares; and in the position of unpaid vendor he held 151 of the shares. Disputes arose between the parties, which appeared to be made up by an agreement, dated 7th August 1877, by which the plaintiffs were at liberty to redeem or sell the 151 shares, up to 1st January 1878, wholly irrespective of the will of the defendant, at Rs. 100 per share less than the market price. They did not redeem or sell the shares up to the abovementioned date. On the simple construction of the document, the learned judge held that they had no right to redeem or sell the shares after the date referred to; that they were not entitled to a specific performance of the agreement, or to have it cancelled, or to any damages in respect of the alleged breach. A verdict was entered for Cassumbhoy with costs.

THE *Madras Times*—We are told that with a view to decrease the expenditure incurred on account of the Indian Medical Establishment, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has suggested to the Government of India the expediency of effecting reductions in that Establishment by reducing its present strength. In consequence, the Government of India have suggested to the local Government to report whether it would be practicable to give effect to the proposal of the Secretary of State by placing, at stations where there are more than one regiment, one medical officer in charge of all the regiments located at that station instead of, as at present, having a medical officer for each regiment. They have also inquired as to whether it would be possible to place regiments garrisoned in a civil station in charge of the Civil Surgeon of that place.

THE returns of the past annual course of musketry for the British and native troops in the Bengal Presidency have just been published in General Orders, from which we see that in the cavalry the 13th Hussars comes first with a figure of merit of 31·93; Private J. Millar, of the 4th Hussars, being the best individual shot with 74, a score which was, however, tied by Private J. Warren, of the 15th Hussars. In the infantry, 1,529 trained soldiers and 35 recruits were exercised, and in the infantry 21,707 trained soldiers and 1,591 recruits. In 59 native cavalry, the 11th Bengal Lancers comes home with a figure of merit of 49·45; Private Ibrahim Beg, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, being the best shot with 116 points. The 12th Native Infantry heads the list with a figure of merit of 104·47, Havildar Gungadeen Rai, of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry, being the best individual shot with a score of 186 with the Snider rifle. He is also the best shot in the native army of the three presidencies, and has obtained the Government reward of Rs. 100 and a silver medal.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* is responsible for the following story:—"As a measure of the passionate animosity towards the British which it will be Sir Neville Chamberlain's duty to endeavour to convert to feelings of goodwill, it may be sufficient to quote the following extract from the Ameer's speech publicly uttered in open Durbar:—'I have seven crores of rupees by me, every rupee of which I will hurl at the head of the British Government, and I will roll the border tribes against them like blasts of fire.' It is quite true that this beneficent intention was expressed some time ago, but we have no reason for believing that the Ameer's feelings have in the slightest degree been mollified since these words were uttered—unless, indeed, this has formed one of the results of the visit of the Russian Envoy, a supposition possible, but hardly probable, and one on which it would hardly be wise for General Chamberlain to rely for the protection of his Mission without taking other precautions."

GENERAL M'MURDO writes to the *Times* that the natives of India have now learnt the power of combination, and that this constitutes a great danger to English rule, which can only be checked by a general and well organised system of European settlement, on the most advantageous conditions possible, both as to tenure and salubrity of location; and as an essential part of this organization the General holds that every settler should belong to the Militia of his district; for it is not fair or just much to exempt of a man who seeks a living in India that he should be ready to give some service to the State under which he prospers. A fully developed system of this description would secure the foundations of our rule in India.

THE *Whitehall Review*—At the beginning of the year a burglary was said to have been committed at the India Office. A correspondence, extending over some years, between Dr. Watson, at that time Reporter on the Products of India, and Sir Louis Mallet, Lord Sallisbury, and others, which Dr. Watson had placed in the drawers of his office desk, was found by him one morning to have been forcibly removed during the previous night. We are in a position to state that the report of the Commitee of the Indian Council on this affair has been submitted to the Secretary of State, and by his order circulated throughout the department. It is briefly to this effect: that a Committee have received Mr. Wontner's Report upon this occurrence, from which it would appear that no suspicion can attach to any of those persons who might have had access to Dr. Watson's room during his absence in the night in question, and they desire that Dr. Watson should be so informed. Of course the matter cannot rest here. The report does not clear the department of the stigma which rested and still rests upon it, unless the Committee mean to suggest, what is surely incredible, that no robbery was committed at all. There seems to be no doubt that important State documents were abstracted from Dr. Watson's drawer, and the detective police can discover no more than this: That Dr. Watson left the documents safe at a late hour of the evening, that next morning they were gone, and that no suspicion attaches to any of those persons who had access to the room during Dr. Watson's absence. This inquiry will certainly be very unsatisfactory to Dr. Watson.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—Sir Henry Rawlinson has displayed so much knowledge and clear foresight in dealing with the difficult problem of our connection with Afghanistan that some remarks made at page 295 of his work, "England and Russia in the East," seem specially worthy of attention at the present time. Sir Henry is reviewing the results of a possible occupation of Herat by Russia, and the efforts which we should have to make to counteract her influence, and he says:—"It is not in general sufficiently considered that in a political struggle with Russia of this nature we should not engage her upon at all equal terms. We have no natural claim on the affection or allegiance of the intermediate nations, no inducement to hold out to them, as affecting their own interest, which should lead them to prefer our alliance to that of our rivals; whereas Russia has only to point to India as the traditional plunder-ground of Central Asia, as the prize which has ever rewarded the victorious hordes rushing down from the northern mountains, and she at once enlists their sympathies in her behalf. The pleasant memories of the sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah (1739), and of Ahmed Khan Abdalla's successful campaign against the Mahrattas (Battle of Paniput, 1761), have hardly faded from the minds of the present generation of Persians and Afghans. Such visions possess irresistible attractions for them, and would always, unless counter-balanced by some special consideration, incline them to side with the invader rather than the invaded." Almost precisely those conditions which Sir Henry Rawlinson then foreshadowed now exist. True, Russia has not obtained Herat, but she has certainly been beforehand with us at Cabul, and has probably held out to Shere Ali those very inducements spoken of. It becomes, therefore, most important to settle at once what "special considerations" we can place before the Cabul chief in order to wean him from his Russian bias.

THE Russian journal of the Ministry of Roads and Ways has just published a new proposal by M. Chodzko as to a line of a railway between Europe and India along a different route from those hitherto proposed. While the project of M. de Lesseps, put forward in 1875, suggested that the line starting from Paris should pass over Warsaw, Orenburg, and Peshawur to Calcutta, comprising in all 9,660 versts, or 1,380 German miles, M. Chodzko contemplates a line from Paris over Warsaw, Tiflis, and Peshawur to Calcutta, comprising 8,940 versts, or 1,277 German miles. He calculates that at the rate of 5½ miles an hour the journey from Paris to Calcutta might be performed in nine days at a cost of 990 francs.

Vanity Fair has the following very malicious and unjust description of Sir G. Campbell:—A nephew of the great lawyer John, afterwards Lord Campbell, Sir George was so fortunate as to begin life when his uncle had already become a considerable personage. He was born six and fifty years ago, and after a course of education in Scotland and at Haileybury, he was sent into the Indian Civil Service. The year before his uncle had been made Lord Campbell, and the year after he was promoted to the charge of a province. It happened that soon after, Lord Dalhousie, a Scotchman, became Governor-General, and young Campbell was much praised by the Governor-General for the way in which he had performed his duties. He then came home, ate himself into the Bar, and published a book on India, which he naturally dedicated to his uncle. In 1854 he returned to his duties. In 1859 his uncle was made Lord Chancellor, and he grew to high position in India; but in 1861 his uncle died, so that in 1868 he came back to Scotland and became a candidate for Dumbartonshire. Not being elected, he published a pamphlet on Irish Land Tenure, and in 1871 was sent to India once more as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In 1873 he was made a Knight Companion of the Star of India; in 1874 he was once more in England, and in 1875 he was elected a Member of Parliament for the Kirkcaldy boroughs. There is good reason to believe that Sir George Campbell was an excellent and reliable official; his misfortune is that he has presented himself as an Indian authority, and that in that character he has been forced, as a Liberal of the following kind, to take up the parable of the most ignorant of the Liberal doctrinaires. He has thus brought himself into so melancholy a tangle that his facts are denied, his conclusions derided, and his authority altogether rejected by those who know the country best. This is unfortunate, for he is an estimable person and a tiresome speaker.

Vanity Fair asks:—Did Mrs. Bravo die of drink? The accounts published of the inquest on the body of that miserable woman seem to show that the circumstances of her death were involved in a very considerable amount of mystery which the inquest has done little to clear up. Her uncle, Mr. James Orr, tells us that she was thirty-three years of age and of a strong constitution. He also says that for "three years she has been addicted to intemperate habits" to his own knowledge. Mr. Henry Robert Smith, a medical man, who has "known the deceased ever since the middle of May," also says that she suffered "from the effects of an undue amount of stimulants," and says that "the only assignable cause" for the death was "the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants." But now Anne Spanner, who "had been in the service of the deceased for four months and a fortnight," said she "had never seen the deceased the worse for drink." Jane Parton, who "had been in the service of Mrs. Bravo for two years and seven months" also declared that she "never saw her mistress worse for drink." Another servant, a "confidential nurse, named Everitt," who was discharged on the Friday before Mrs. Bravo's death, might perhaps have thrown further light on this point, and one of the jurors not unnaturally "expressed his regret that Everitt was not in attendance," whereupon Mr. Orr made a remark, of which it is hard to see the relevancy or scope, to the effect that "had she been present most likely the jury would not have been there." The coroner subsequently said that "he regarded the two servants as unwilling witnesses, and thought that they might have said more had they chose." But what is clear from all the evidence in which all the witnesses agreed, is that Mrs. Bravo was suffering and had been suffering for some time from "intense vomiting." She vomited "a black fluid," none of which was preserved for the inspection of a medical man, and Mr. Orr tells us that although he repeatedly urged her to have medical advice, she "would not send for a doctor." There was therefore no doctor in attendance during her last illness, her confidential nurse had been sent away four days previous to her death, and the only information derived as to the cause of that death, apart from the conflicting evidence as to her being a drunkard, arises from the post-mortem examination made by Mr. Smith and Mr. Turner, the medical officer of health for Portsmouth. This information is not very ample. "The stomach was intensely congested," and contained "about four ounces of a tarry-looking fluid without smell, and it appeared to be blood which had been poured out from the inner cavity of the stomach." "It appeared to be" are Mr. Smith's words, but it would have been more satisfactory had he been able to say not what it appeared to be, but what it was. The whole inquiry appears to be very unsatisfactory, and the conclusion arrived at far from convincing. The matter should certainly not be allowed to rest where it is at present.

THE *Contemporary Review* for October will contain an article by Mr. Gladstone in the shape of a reply to the Abbe Martin's paper, "What hinders Rationalists from becoming Roman Catholics?" Professor F. W. Newman supplies a paper "On the Atheistic Controversy." The same number will also contain an article from Professor Stanley Jevons "On the Amusements of the English People"; by Mr. Goldwin Smith "On the Greatness of England"; and by Dr. Elam "On Liberty and Licence in Science."

THE only Australasian paper which contains any further news of the wreck of the *James Service* is the *Illustrated Australian News*, which tells us that seven more bodies had been washed on shore from the wreck. Two of these were Europeans, one a stout man, 5ft. 8in. in height, with dark hair and W. A. and an anchor tattooed on his left arm; the other very stout, 6 feet in height, with a blue tweed vest on, containing a pocket book holding two bills of exchange for £120 on the Union Bank of Australia in Melbourne and Bank of New South Wales, the waistband marked F. W. Kelly. Two of the other bodies were those of Malays, and the other three were so decomposed and mutilated as to be unrecognizable. All the bodies were decently buried on the sand hills and the graves marked.

A NEW London paper, the *Colonial Empire* writes:—France has not been slow to profit by the lessons of the war of 1870. The army, of which Marshal MacMahon inspected a representative force will stand comparison with any that the Second Empire ever possessed, even on paper; and it has capacities of development, in which the Imperial military system was deficient. The quality of the troops has improved vastly. The 50,000 men of all arms who were under review represented the whole army. They were in no sense picked troops, a fair proportion being reserve men, yet their behaviour was in every respect good. These marched past with precision, and in their general bearing they could not be distinguished from the regular army. When the organisation contemplated by the law of 1872 is in full force, France will be able to boast an army equal in number to that of Germany, and it remains to be seen what use she will make of her restored strength. The vanquished is now better off than the victor. Germany, troubled with Socialist plots and grumbling at the iron rule of Bismarck, is an object for pity, while France, prosperous and smiling, trusts to her recuperative power, and keeps her powder dry. While the former is armed to the teeth her vanquished foe cannot be expected to disarm. On the contrary, it is but natural that France should turn to account the lesson set her by Germany, and she is doing so heartily.

THE statement in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that orders have been issued for the manufacture of the necessary number of sets of Oliver's "magazine accoutrements" for equipping two battalions of infantry—in order, presumably, that the invention may be thoroughly tested before the new equipment is adopted for the whole of the army—will be read with pleasure. The valise equipment at present worn by the infantry of the line, although undoubtedly a great improvement upon the old-fashioned knapsack which it superseded, is notoriously defective in many respects; while most of the evils complained of are remedied in the Oliver accoutrements. Moreover, it is now very generally recognized that under modern conditions of warfare it has become imperatively necessary that the soldier on going into action should be able to carry on his person a much larger number of cartridges than he can when equipped as at present, and the Oliver accoutrements are so arranged that this is feasible. The equipment consists altogether of two bags—the magazine bag and kit bag—with braces for supporting them, a magazine pouch, a water bottle, a mess-can, and a waist belt and frog. When the soldier is fully accoutred one bag is carried on the shoulder and the other on the loins. This second bag contains the soldier's kit, his ration of bread or biscuit, and twenty rounds of ammunition in external pockets; the upper bag holding the man's great coat only, thus keeping the latter dry. The lower bag, however, will in time of peace, the inventor proposes, be seldom carried, remaining in the barrack-room as the soldier's "clothes box"; while on going into action the soldier is also to divest himself of it, leaving it, with the kit it contains, at the base of supplies, either to be piled up or to be removed in the supply waggons to a place of safety while its owner is fighting. Its place on the man's loins is then taken by the upper or magazine bag, the great coat being removed from the latter and slung on the shoulders, where the bag was before, leaving the latter empty and entirely at the soldier's disposal for the carriage of his rations and ammunition. A waterproof sheet is also to be carried between the magazine bag and its straps. Food for a day and from 140 to 200 cartridges can be placed in the bag; and thus the soldier will go into action well provided with ammunition, and independent of the base of supplies for twenty-four hours. The arrangements for slinging the bags are ingenious but simple, dispensing with the necessity of cross-belts or straps in front of the chest, allowing a man to march at ease with his waistbelt open without fear of the kit falling off or becoming disarranged, and rendering it easy for him to get at anything he wants without help; while the whole equipment can be slipped off as easily as a waistcoat.

Vanity Fair:—Lord Salisbury, much assisted therein no doubt by Lady Salisbury, has already made up his mind to be Lord Beaconsfield's successor in the leadership of the Conservative Party. In working out this determination he has shown himself as pitiless and jealous as a woman, and as unscrupulous as a politician. He long feared and therefore hated Lord Derby as his probable competitor, and when Lord Derby's cardboard reputation tumbled to pieces, he showed himself not only vindictive and ungenerous, but even unmannerly in his mutilation of the dead. He wrote a grand circular which all men united in accepting and praising, and was then discovered to have been secretly signing the Schouvaloff memorandum against his own declarations. He feels that he has lost the confidence of all honourable men through this act, which is all the more pitiful because, while it professed to be an astute device for winning a victory, it is now seen to be only a mean flight resulting in defeat. He is known, therefore, for a man who roars like a lion while he is running like a hare, and he is just now experiencing the dread that this will be remembered—as indeed it will be—against him when the time comes for the choice of a Premier. To speak for or even to allude to the Secret Memorandum before him is like waving a red flag to a bull. Moreover, in spite of public truce and public endearments, there is no love lost between him and Lord Beaconsfield, still less can there be any trust or confidence felt between them. It is safe to presume that they both dislike and distrust each other, and this is an element not to be lost sight of by those who would forecast that political future which in these times depends so much upon personal action.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present—Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Mathew, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Kirkham, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee.

REVISED ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked the Municipal Commissioner to communicate to the Council the revised assessment of Government lands and buildings made by the Assessor and the fresh revision prepared by the Committee appointed by Government last year, and also the result of the application made to Government to increase their contribution to the Municipality for the Consolidated rate.

The following papers were submitted:—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 11th Feb 1878.

Read again Government Resolution No. 26, dated the 4th January 1876, directing the Collector of Bombay to have a fresh valuation made of the original and new Government buildings in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, P. D., and the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, with a view to the Government to judge whether the sum of Rs. 50,300, now annually paid, is not a fair commutation for rates on all Government buildings. Read also memorandum from the Collector of Bombay, No. 1777, dated 22nd November 1877, stating in reply to a reference that the return called for in Government Resolution No. 26, dated 4th January 1876, shewing the assessed value of all Government buildings in the city of Bombay was prepared and forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner on the 21st June 1876 for the purpose of filling in the assessed value, and that on its receipt it will be sent to Government without delay.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bombay, No. 237, dated 6th February 1877.

Memorandum from the acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 2474, dated 26th April 1877, reporting, in reply to a reference, that a complete list of Government buildings shewing their assessed value was forwarded to the Collector of Bombay on the 8th March last, under No. 1411.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bombay No. 639, dated 1st May 1877, stating with reference to the above, that the list of buildings therein alluded to was forwarded, to the Superintending Engineer, P. D., on 17th idem, with a request to fill in the assessment for some of the buildings for which no assessment has been filled in by that officer, and that the Superintending Engineer has also been requested to expedite the return of the list to his office.

Letter from the Collector of Bombay, No. 762, dated 1st June 1877, submitting the statement above referred to.

Memorandum from the Superintendent of Legal Affairs, No. 663, dated 21st July 1877, returning the above list which was sent to him with memorandum No. 1706, dated 4th June last.

Letter from the Collector of Bombay, No. 1792, dated 16th November 1877, forwarding, as called for, a revised statement of Government buildings and their valuation as fixed by Lieut. H. the Superintending Engineer, P. D., and the Municipal Assessor, together with a supplementary statement of Government houses at Colaba on which Government pay a separate fixed assessment.

Resolution—On a full consideration of all circumstances connected with this case, Government see no reason to increase the very liberal sum of Rs. 50,000 a year paid by them for the Municipality of Bombay in lieu of assessed taxes, police and lighting rates on Government buildings in addition to the police contribution of Rs. 90,000 a year and fixed assessmen on certainte Government property at Colaba.

D. MACKENZIE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said it appeared that Government utterly ignored the report of their own Committee, and declined to pay the full amount fixed by that Committee as due to the Municipality, which fact spoke for itself and clearly showed the injustice with which the Municipality was treated by Government. He trusted that if the case was fairly put before Government it would be reconsidered by them, and then if they refused to accede to the request to have justice done to the Municipality, he would recommend that an appeal should be made to a higher authority.

Mr Mathew was of opinion that the Municipality had a fair claim to a reconsideration of the question on account of municipal rates, and he thought if the matter was fairly represented to Government, they might expect to get an increased grant.

The Hon Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee was in favour of not taking any immediate steps, but considered that when the new public buildings now in course of construction were finished, there would be good grounds for asking Government to increase their contribution. He had seen the list of assessments of Government property prepared by the Committee, and he thought there was not much really to be said about the difference of Rs. 6,000. In some cases properties were a little over-assessed. For instance, Government House, Parell, was assessed on an estimated rental of Rs. 24,000, or Rs. 2,000 a month, and the outhouses, such as malees' house, jemadars' house, servants' house, &c., were assessed separately. Besides, police chowkeys were assessed, and he doubted whether Government should pay municipal rates for them.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that the chowkeys mentioned in the list were not police chowkeys, but belonged to the Salt Revenue Department.

Dr. Pinkerton agreed with Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee that they also had still till the High Court, Elphinstone High School, &c., are finished.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote said Government had paid Rs. 50,000 a year 1878, which fact was in itself an argument that they ought to pay more now because undoubtedly many new Government buildings had been opened since 1868.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee moved "that the report on the assessment of Government lands and buildings as made by the Committee appointed by Government to revise the assessment on lands and buildings owned by Government in the city of Bombay be referred to the Municipal Corporation with the opinion of the Council that an increase of rates is fairly due to the Municipality, and recommending the Corporation to make another appeal to Government."

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee proposed as an amendment, "that Government be moved to increase its payment to the Municipality on account of rates, upon the completion of the public buildings now in course of construction."

Dr. Pinkerton seconded the amendment.

On being put to the vote, the amendment was lost, and the original motion adopted.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE AND THE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Sir Frank Souter moved the following resolution:—"That in the event of members desiring to bring forward instances of grave misconduct on the part of any municipal officers, such as showing partiality and favour in the discharge of their duties, the usual formal notice of motion be required before hand, and that the Reporters of the Press be requested to withdraw from the Council room pending such discussion."

A letter from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jerjeebhoy (who was ill and unable to attend) stating that he considered the motion injudicious and unnecessary, was taken as read.

Sir F. Souter explained that he had brought forward this motion in consequence of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee having some seven months ago, and again a few weeks ago, at meetings of the Council, made calumnious remarks about the work of the Engineer's Department containing imputations which he had never substantiated. In fact, Sir Frank believed that the only foundation for these imputations rested in the extravagant imagination of the importer. As far back as the 22nd February, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was given a fortnight to prove the statements he made imputing irregularities and corruption to officers of the Engineer's Department; but when the matter should have come on for discussion, Mr. Nowrojee had retreated to Matheran, and no proof had been offered to the Council up to the present time.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee (interrupting) said he never used the word "corruption."

Sir F. Souter said it was in-insted at any rate, and Mr. Nowrojee's allegations brought forth condemnatory remarks from Col. Hancock, Mr. Kirkham, and other members of the Council. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee wrote a letter from Matheran begging that a whole month more might be allowed him to collect his proofs for the purpose of substantiating his charges against the officers of the Municipality. The letter was read at the next meeting of the Council, and the course taken by Mr. Nowrojee was disapproved of strongly by himself (Sir F. Souter), Col. Hancock and Mr. Mathew, and also, he thought, by Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote. What was said was that to defer the motion which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had brought forward with regard to fixing the lines for set-backs throughout the town, would really have the effect of allowing a grave accusation to be pending over the heads of the officers of the Engineering Department of the Municipality. Therefore it was decided that the motion made by Mr. Nowrojee should be removed from the list (Mr. Nowrojee—It was carried), and Col. Hancock proposed a similar resolution, calling on the Commissioner to see that maps defining the setback lines already made should be drawn up and deposited in the Municipal Office for inspection, which was adopted. It was stated at the time that it would be quite competent for Mr Nowrojee, whenever he had his proofs ready to bring them forward. In the calumnious charges which he had made, to bring them forward. It was hoped that the matter had ended here, but on the 7th September, some seven months later, on the occasion of a petition coming before the Council from a native lady who complained that she had been obliged unnecessarily to relinquish some of her ground when other people whose property was similarly situated had not been interfered with, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee "urged that the officers of the Municipality should not be screened in such cases." This was merely a repetition of the accusations against officers of the Municipality, and it was with the object of putting a stop to the recurrence of these really painful and slanderous accusations, that he had brought forward his present motion. If they did not set their faces against such accusations being repeatedly directed against the officers of the Municipality, it would simply be impossible to get good, respectable, and honest men to accept service in the Municipality of Bombay. With regard to that portion of the resolution which proposed to exclude the representatives of the Press, Sir F. Souter said it was evident that until the Council were satisfied that there were really grounds for believing the accusations made, such accusations ought not to be made public. Finally, he said that if any member of the Council had reason to think that a municipal officer was not doing his duty, he should complain to the Commissioner, whose duty it would be to make enquiries and sift the charge to the bottom. The Town Council had quite enough work to do without attending to such matters, which did not properly come within their province.

Mr. Mathew seconded the motion. He considered that it was the duty of the Council to protect their officers, as far as possible against gross allegations being made against them.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote would have been happy to support the resolution had that portion referring to the exclusion of reporters been omitted. It was certainly very desirable that members of the Council should not make accusations against officers of the Municipality unless they were in position of proofs to substantiate such charges.

Dr. Pinkerton was of opinion that the Council were bound to take notice of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's remarks and condemn them to save themselves. If they did not take exception to such remarks, it would appear as if they endorsed them.

The Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee did not think that a necessity had been shown for adopting a rule such as Sir Frank Souter proposed. No charge of laxity of speech had been brought home to any member except Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee; and supposing that that gentleman had gone beyond his legitimate duties in making the remarks he had made, that was not a sufficient reason for muzzling the mouths of all the members. Why, at the present meeting, Mr. Rugoonath Khote had remarked that the Municipality of Bombay ought to be ashamed of itself after. That was a reflection on officers of the Municipality, and according to Sir Frank Souter's argument, Mr. Rugoonath was bound to furnish proofs of his accusation. (Laughter). The rule Sir Frank Souter proposed could not be acted upon. He (Mr. Dossabhoy) reserved to himself the right of speaking according to his rights on any subject which might come before the Council. They might depend upon it, that if a member forgot his duty, he himself and to the officers serving under him, the healthy action of the public mind would soon put him down. Any man who made aspersions without truth was soon considered a bore and was not listened to; and that was what every member of the Council had in their mind in the present case. As for the proposal to exclude reporters, he strongly objected to it. There was nothing which imparted such a healthy tone to discussion as publicity. A public officer ought not to be very thin skinned. He was, as a servant of the public, should be open to public criticism, and if he was wrongly accused of any misconduct, he might depend on justice being done him in the end and public sympathy enlistened in his favour. He thought that the exclusion of reporters from meetings of the Town Council would have a very unhealthy effect.

Mr. Kirkham agreed with every word Sir Frank Souter had said, but could not vote for including a rule of the kind proposed in the rules for regulating the business of the Council. It would be in the nature of an absurdity to adopt a fixed rule merely embodying what was so obviously fair, and just, and right, and would be really a sort of reflection on the character of the Council as a whole. If a man brought forward charges which he was not able to substantiate, no harm was done except to the man who made the charges. With regard to the exclusion of reporters, the Council were already in a position to make their deliberations private whenever they considered it necessary, and there was no occasion for passing any resolution on that point.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee thought the resolution proposed by Sir F. Souter was necessary, for the obvious reasons that the injury caused by false charges being made fell only on the man who made them, and that the Council already had power to ask reporters to withdraw from their seats. He wished that their discussions should not be made public.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee denied that he had made calumnious remarks about any officers of the Municipality, or that he had imputed corruption to any of them. The necessity for the motion which he brought before the Council in February last for definitely fixing the lines to be observed in set-backs of property for street improvements, and the fact that the very resolution was adopted in his absence, in the very words that he had proposed. The demand that he should submit instances in proof of what he had stated, he did not think either the Council or any individual member of it was called upon to make; and he resisted it, and Sir Frank Souter's motion to that effect was withdrawn. He was therefore at liberty to take his own time with regard to any proofs which he might wish to bring before the Council. He was not unmindful of what he considered to be a moral obligation on himself to corroborate by instances the complaints which he had urged; and to this task—a voluntary task imposed by himself—he had devoted a considerable portion of his time. The Council could have no idea of the time and labour necessary to prove such charges and test them by comparison with the municipal records. He had been prevented by other and more urgent work connected with municipal affairs from completing this task; but his proofs should be submitted to the Council, and after due notice. It would hamper the proceedings of the Council if such a rule as Sir F. Souter proposed were laid down, because at almost every meeting matters came before the Council in which the conduct of municipal officers was necessarily involved. With regard to excluding the Press, he thought if they did so, they would withdraw the most wholesome check which publicity afforded to any proceedings which were not regular or were open to censure. Mr. Kirkham expressed his willingness to withdraw the last portion of his resolution, with regard to the exclusion of reporters.

Mr. Kirkham suggested that Sir F. Souter and Mr. Mathew might be satisfied with the expression of opinion which had fallen from the different members of the Council, and not push the matter to a division.

After some conversation, Sir F. Souter consented to this course, and accordingly the motion was withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement, viz:—25 square yards or thereabout at No. 67 Commissariat-square, 3rd from Mr. Venkajee Ramjee Foolmallee Tylungy at Rs. 5 per square yard; and 4·62 square yards or thereabout in Commissariat-square 1st Street from Mr. Aboo Syeboo at Rs. 5 per square yard.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 2nd instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 30th ult. 15 feet 3 inches, last year 8 feet 10 inches; floods slowly abating, but much mischief apprehended from immediate closure of breaches in Railway bank above Sehwan. Locusts still about Kotri.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 3 inches, against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops being harvested. Locusts visited six talukas.

Hydersabad.—River fallen greatly, but 6 feet higher than last year; great damage done by Nara floods. Locusts destructive.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi prospects excellent.

Ahmedabad.—Crops good; harvest commenced in Viramgam.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of banti commenced.

Kaira.—Crops good. Locusts in two talukas.

Broach.—Rain 2·39; total 64·79. Rice crops good; other kharif crops generally damaged to the extent of 4 annas in the rupee.

Surat.—Rain ·31; total 86·71. Crops good in some places, middling in others; break continues partially; preparation for rabi progressing in some talukas.

Khandesh.—Slight damage to crops by locusts in two talukas. Crops reviving; reaping commenced in places.

Nasik.—Violent rain in city. Prices rising.

Poona.—Rain 1·32; total 1146·70. Kharif crops fair.

Kolaba.

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On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

E. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.
Current Deposit Account Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (MESSRS. D. SASSOON SONS & CO.,) Chairman.
Hon'ble W. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal,
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
Do 6 do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All bs tare to be addressed, and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALEX. LEITH,
Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.
Matheran, 5th October 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE—E. MERCIER & Co.'s, EPERNAY.

First quality	per doz.	Pts.	Rs. 18 0
Do.	do.	Qts.	" 35 0
Second quality	do.	do.	" 25 0

SHERRY & PORT—OFFLEY FORRESTER & Co's

Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal,	per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 18 0
"Amontillado"	do.	do.	" 23 0
"Vine de Paste"	do.	do.	" 28 0
Fine Old Port, Red Seal	do.	do.	" 18 0
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do.	" 25 0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do.	" 10 0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co. s Cognac.	do.	do.	" 25 0
WHISKEY—Nicolson's Royal Household Blende Scotch	do.	do.	" 21 0
BEER—PALACE BREWERY, NICOLSON'S—			
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons			Rs. 55 0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.			" 21 0
Per dozen Quarts			" 4 4
Per dozen Pints			" 3 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Contractor and Tent Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has at considerable expense made several special alterations and additions to his tents to suit their convenience and comfort. Those gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his tents were far superior in every respect to others, and that the charges were moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time a Tent of any description for gentlemen who may be desirous of having one of th ir own on short notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms			22' × 22'
	"	"	21' — 21'
Field Officers			20' — 17'
Captains			20' — 14'
Rowtee			20' — 14'
Horse Stable			
Double Pole			20' — 16'

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns			16' — 14'
Do.			14' — 14'
Hill			12' — 12'
Staff Officers			12' — 12'
Bechoba			12' — 12'
Do.			10' — 10'
Horse Stable			
Necessary			8' — 5'
Do.			6' — 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Rozemabar, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P. M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1878. 10, Rampart Row.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.
Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS, BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Hats	4	8	English horse hair pillows	7	8
Overland Suits	30 to 40	0	Cardigan Jackets	0	8	Folding Camp Bedstead	50	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Cork Mattresses	22	8
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8	Pillow Cases, each	1	4 to 2	Cotton do	15	0
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0	Blankets	each	10	Rug Straps	2	8
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 16		Waterproof Coats	10	0
Pyjamas	2	0	Kasas or Quilts	5	0	Proof Sheeting	6	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 to 23	0
White do.	5	0	Solid Leather do	49	0	Extra Large do	75	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Extra large do	24	0	Gladstone Bags	35	0
English Cambric do	4	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0	Children's Gloves	1 to 1	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Mufflers	2	12	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	0
Spun Silk do	10	0	Pins, Scarf	1	12	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Gents' Under Vests	8 to 6	0	Millers' Knot	2	12	Ladies' Dressing Cases	11	8
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Windsors for Bow or Ring	2-8 to 4	6	Gents' Chairs, best Beach	6-8 to 13	8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8	0	Gents' Cashmere Shooting Stockings		8	Ladies' Sunshades		6 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8	8	Gents' Slippers		2	Ladies' White Cotton		5 8
Warm do	15	8	Ladies' Shoes		2 12	Gent's Umbrellas		5 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	13	8	China Bath Slippers		1 8	Do. Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6 to 12	8	Fitters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	6	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75	0
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12	8	Pocket Pistols	22	0	Portable Washstands	32	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15	0	Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0	Travelling Canteens	31	0
Travelling Caps	4	8	Sponge bags	1	8	Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8	Sponges	1	8	Chubb's Cash Boxes	20 to 30	6
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Soap Boxes	1	8	Hat Guards	0	8
			Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0			
			Aromatic Vinegar, per bot	2	8			
			Helmet Cases	7	12			
			Portable Ink Stand	1	8			

BADHAM AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES.

S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to the undermentioned ARTICLES useful for the comfort and amusement of the Traveller by Road, Rail or Sea:—

PORTABLE FOLDING CHAIRS.—The special features calling for notice in this new pattern are its extreme comfort, great strength, very small space occupied when folded, and special adaptation for use in a hot climate, where stuffed armchairs are found too hot, and where the common glued-up chairs give way. They are admirably adapted for deck use, and travellers generally. Cash Rs. 10.

PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.—For carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Up-country Stations to Bombay. Size 17 inches by 13½ inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a railway carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the traveller's effects. A box to contain about 14 lbs. of Ice, with Leather Strap and Tap to draw off the cold water, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

ENGLISH PICNIC BASKETS.—Contains two wicker-covered bottles and tumblers, tin box, two cruets, pickle jar, two China plates and two knives and forks. Price ..... Rs. 20 0

Measurement of outside, 17 inches long, 12½ inches wide, 6½ inches deep.

Enamelled Plates, and Cups and Saucers, for Camp use of the best quality

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal Box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box.... Rs. 12 0
Do. do. do. and a few extras.. .. 20 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, RAZOR, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Hair Brushes in Metal Box, and Soap Box..... Rs. 35 0

PETROLEUM COOKING STOVES.—No Household should be without one. These portable, useful, and most economical Stoves are fitted with Moveable Burners, which can be taken out and a fresh wick fitted as easily as to an ordinary lamp burner. They are made in various sizes, and by their use the high price of coal is a matter of no moment, as for all that high price of coal is a matter of no moment, as for all that costly cooking ranges at present accomp ish at a more nominal cost, while far more comfort and less trouble, and the cooking cost, while far more comfort and less trouble, and the cooking finished they can at once be put out. They will be found a boon to every household. They are most easily managed, make neither smell nor dirt, and save their cost in a very short time. Complete, with frying pan, saucepan, kettle &c., Rs. 12, 15, and 37.

THE AMERICAN POCKET STOVE AND KETTLE.—A very portable article, productive of much convenience and comfort. It enables the possessor to obtain Boiling Water in a few minutes, night or day, without annoyance or trouble; also to prepare Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, &c., in five minutes, and boil Eggs. Milk, Rice, Potatoes, Stews, Chops, Chickens, or other Provisions; to prepare Beef Tea, Soups, etc. It is very convenient for Travellers by land and sea, or for Camp use. Cost of use about Half a Price. Price of the Apparatus, complete, Rs. 6-8.

POCKET FOUNTAIN PENHOLDER.—The principle on which this new holder is constructed is so simple that there is but slight risk of its getting out of order. It will hold sufficient ink to last for several days, and when empty can be quickly refilled by dipping the lower end in a vessel of ink, and turning up the screw. In pure Aluminium gold, with cap complete, Rs. 4.

Triple Folding Mirrors, the most useful and Portable Glass for travelling, each..... Rs. 24, 25, 28, 30, 35, 40, 45 0
Large size do. do. Rs. 65, 75, 80 90, 120 and 150 0
Ashantee Hammocks ..... Rs. 10, 12, 13, and 15 0
Folding Corkscrews 2 8
Penknives ..... Rs. 1 8 0
Folding Knife and Fork Pair ..... Rs. 2 0
Writing Paper, Stationery and Travelling Inks.
PORTABLE LETTER WEIGHTER. German Silver, in small leather case. Weight ½ to an ounce, and from ½ to 2 ounces, Rs. 4 0

LEATHER-COVERED COPYING PRESSES.—Sve. size, Rs. 5.
Do. do. do. do. Rs 25 and Rs. 50.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION.—Made of best malleable iron, combines in one implement the following: it is a most useful article in the house, or for a Traveller. Rs. 3.

POCKET FILTER.—Each Filter in neat flat case, about 3½ inches diameter, by about 1½ inches in thickness; weight about 8 oz. Complete, in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Cash Price Rs. 4.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.
With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ Pint, size, Cash	Re.	1 8
1 " " "		2 0
1½ " " "		2 8
1½ " " "		3 0

THE INDIAN DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.
Strongly manufactured in Metal, Japanned Black, with broad Gold lines and Gold-raised Metal corners, secured with Hobb's Patent Locks.
The lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key, for the security of valuable papers, &c requiring to be readily accessible. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c.; size 15½ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs. 60.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.—Which consists of a Tumbler and a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits exactly over the Tumbler, and, richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price large size Rs. 33 and Rs. 35; Small size Rs. 27 and Rs. 30 each. Postage extra. Rs. 1½.

THE PORTABLE HAND SEWING MACHINE—Furnished with instruction book, 4 needles, 3 bobbins for shuttle, of can, screw driver, braiding wire, tucking guide and Nos. 1 and 2 Hammers.

The latest and Best Machine in the Market. With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machines Cash price Rs. 55.

Cigar Cases, Best Morocco and Calf	10	0
Electro Plated Silver Fusier Boxes	5	0
Card Cases, Russia Leather Gents	1	0
Do. do. Ladies	3	8
Solid Travelling Inks, each	Rs. 1-8, 5-6, 6, and	5
Travelling Inks Round, each	Rs. 2-4, 3-2, 4-5, and	6 8
Do. Double, each	Rs. 5 and	10 0
Do. Other Patterns	Re. 1-8, 2-8, and	3 0

AMUSEMENT FOR THE TRAVELLER.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are twelve Lenses in all. Each Object-Glass, similar, but which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casing is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Glass is fitted in a separate leather case, with shoulder strap and buckle complete, the whole being combined within a very small space..... Cash price 45 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto small size, Cash price 35 0
In addition to the above-mentioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs 16 upwards.

BEZIQUE.

For 2 Players with 2 card-board markers, Pocket Guide Cavendish, in cloth covered card board box..... Rs. 3 0
For 2 Players with 2 cloth markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in cloth box or ornamented silk..... 4 8
For 2 Players with 2 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in leather lock box (a nice present)..... 12 0
For 4 Players with 4 card-board markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in cloth covered card-board box..... 6 0
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in ornamented cloth box..... 10 0
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in leather lock box (a handsome present) .. 15 0

CHEAP NOVELS.

A large assortment always available.

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

S. ROSE AND CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and. Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M. A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

THE LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington,
8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments (as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that the new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being caused in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). It it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons, —First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and ECONOMIQUE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From MESSRS. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.
Certificate. Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool, 26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the NEW Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves is an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY SEWER GASES, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATING, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases as White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OILS and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels. Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University [College, Kensing on, July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of ZINC WHITE PIGMENTS there is nothing in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-yard square [i.e.; where one sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice, and as a practical Decorator, I think you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tar-ish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.
Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd,

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

OUR INDIAN FEUDATORIES.

(*Times*)

Our Calcutta Correspondent supplies further details this morning as to the mission to Cabul. It will be composed of infantry and cavalry detachments which, with camp followers, will bring up the number of the mission to 1,000 men. A safe conduct through the Khyber Pass has been secured, and hostages have been given by the native tribes who hold the pass in proof of their good faith. Thus Shere Ali will very soon have to choose his part. As to the words said to have been uttered by him in open Durbar they no doubt bear evidence of the passionate animosity towards the British Government which is attributed to him by our Correspondent. Much depends, however, upon the time at which they were uttered and the influences which gave rise to them. It will be the duty of Sir Neville Chamberlain to counteract these influences, and to show, as the fact is, that the Ameer's interest is really bound up with our own, and that his independence can only be upheld by the maintenance of British rule. These further measures which Indian rumours proclaim will follow a refusal to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain have probably been scarcely yet definitely shaped in the councils of Simla or Downing-street. The necessity for them is not likely to arise. To withhold from the Viceroy the courtesy extended to the Czar would be a policy in which the Ameer must know that England could not acquiesce. But that cloud will, we hope and we believe, break, and not in tempest. It is of more permanent importance, perhaps, to compute the British strength and weakness within India than without. Scares like this from Cabul have their use in compelling Great Britain to essay her own armour while estimating the shock it might possibly have to resist. The survey we have lately published of the armies maintained by the great Indian feudatories contributes an element too often overlooked to the consideration. An empire resting on 200,000 bayonets cannot afford to be indifferent to the significance of other 300,000 soldiers garrisoning India, but not paid or officered by England. The Princes whom they serve are the Queen's very good friends, and receive with loyal gratitude from her lordship salutes of cannon and tributary swords and crosses. If their troops are troops bound and certain to uphold whatever cause Great Britain may take up, nothing but pleasure could be felt at their efficiency. If there is any room for doubt in that respect, it is as well to compute the danger and the means of meeting it. Such peril as there is in the neighbourhood of native armies owning allegiance to native Indian Princes varies indefinitely in its kind and degree. No one unacquainted with India has any fear of direct attacks on the British dominion by Rajpoot soldiery. Rajpoots are brave and manly, and their Princes are unapproachable in India for nobility of descent. But there is not the slightest likelihood that, unless the whole peninsula should be in flames; and in such a contingency we should like to feel sure that if their troops did not swell the British army, neither would they paralyse its movements. The rulers of Nepaul and Cashmere occupy no such negative position. They help to guard our frontier, and they might assail it. The Maharajah, however, is sufficiently persuaded of the completeness with which his power is bound up with English supremacy to be insensible of disloyalty. The same reasons which secured the friendship of Nepaul in the days of Jung Bahadoor and the Indian Mutiny may be supposed to operate still. It will be the fault of Anglo-Indian diplomacy if not, in any case the danger, little or great, is there before us. Nepaul is an independent Power, and we can measure its strength, whether as friend or foe. When we come to the Nizam and the Mahratta Princes the problem is more complex. The Nizam arms 50,000 soldiers, and the Gaikwar and Scindia between 30,000 and 60,000. In addition, Scindiah has borrowed the policy of Sikin, and is passing through his army of 22,000 men the whole male portion of his three million subjects. To the ordinary Anglo-Indian mind, Holkar, the Gaikwar, and the Nizam are in much the same class as Maharajah of Burdwan. That they possess armies may be known, but the fact makes little impression. Their military apparatus is regarded either as all pomp and parade, or the troops of Indore, Gwalior, Baroda, and Hyderabad are merely English troops under another name.

In truth, it is still hanging in the balance what should be the head under which to classify them. Native foundries cast cannon from their forts and field batteries, and every improvement European skill can devise is introduced forthwith into their tactics. The pacification of old family feuds which has been effected by the native Ministers of Scindiah and Holkar more than doubles the striking power of the two Sovereigns. There is no necessity for imagining a formed conspiracy against British dominion in India in order to feel the danger there might be in such a condition of things. Both the three prominent divisions of the Mahratta people and the Nizam's subjects come of warlike races. The acknowledged rulers of Gwalior and Indore, and the actual rulers of the other two States, are not sunk in apathy and indolence, like many Indian Princes. We cannot wish that they should be, though their energy disturbs the repose of the Calcutta War Office. They have their rivalries and enmities with each other. Scindiah in multiplying his soldiers may not be thinking of their efficiency so much against an English army as against his fellow feudatories. Statesmen so sagacious as Sir Dinkur Rao in Gwalior, Sir Salar Jung in Hyderabad, and Sir Mahdava Rao in Baroda appreciate the worth of friendship with the Indian Government. When they countenance the expenditure of native resources on forces which are utterly useless so long as Great Britain guards the peace of India, it is not necessary to assume that they are meditating an assault upon British rule. It is believed that they are in fact looking forward to a possible occasion when British protection may be no longer available, and when the present feudatory States may be left directly confronting one another. To Englishmen the prospect must appear visionary. Symptoms are not altogether wanting in favour of a suspicion that the administration of India is drifting from the grasp of England. It might be wrested out of English hands by main force; and England would survive the loss, as she has survived the secession of her North American colonies. She would not survive the isolation of such a splendid trust as that of her Indian Empire. Native principalities, as Sir Salar Jung and Sir Dinkur Rao must know, would be far from gaining independence by the feeble substitution of a foreign sceptre for that of Great Britain. On the other hand, they are strangely deceived if they think that India is growing ripe for being left to itself. Short of such a fancy they may yet consider the balance of power between the military as they do the other resources of their countries. An iron blender of a country State, in proportion to its consciousness of his own capacity, is likely, without any definite calculation of British eclipse, to regard as more or less accidental the connection with England which Englishmen naturally hold to be essential. He administers his State, so far as he may, as if it were not so much independent as self-dependent. What he would desire most to encourage among his Prince's subjects is a sense of nationality; and an efficient army is one among the means towards this end.

The sentiment we respect. Attempts to cultivate an instinct of political unity in the native States ought not to be frowned down. But the idea, however good in itself, can scarcely be permitted to develope indefinitely in the direction of increasing the local troops and arming the population. It would be time enough sufficiently to take charge of 200,000 troops in the Queen's service. Directly and indirectly, the Nizam's and Scindiah's soldiers are so much dead weight added to Indian burdens. India, it cannot be too often repeated, is a poor country. Individuals are rich; but their riches are simply the riches of the whole peninsula concentrated in a few hands. The expenditure of this so-called private wealth on superfluous soldiers and artillery is an absolute loss and impoverishment to the whole community. The mere wastefulness of armies in States guaranteed by the power of Great Britain against assault both from without and from within is not a ground on which the discretion of the Nizam's or the Mahratta Governments could, perhaps, be questioned, though it may obviate any sentimental objection to interference with the growth of such a feeling of national unity as the possession of a national army encourages. The reason, however, why England is entitled to require to be taken into council when military changes are introduced by a native Government cannot be set forth too clearly and frankly. Sir Dinkur Rao and Sir Salar Jung know and acknowledge that the military guardianship of India is the duty and the right of England. Native statesmen need not be abruptly checked, but they should be invited themselves to suggest how it can be made to combine with, and play its proper part in, the general scheme of Indian defence. Scindiah in showing himself receptive of the fruitful idea by which Prussia fitted herself to renew her military vitality from the midst of political death. Good rather than harm both to England and to himself might result from the change if he would also in some shape or other incorporate his local soldiery into the army of India, which Great British leads. The final choice of the feudatory States must be between no army and one which should be a wing of the confederate Indian forces. Officered jointly by natives and Englishmen, and manœuvred on proper occasions as part of an Imperial Army, native forces might, perhaps, be made a new source of internal strength to India. At present they are a motive and a nucleus for disturbing conjectures and delusions, which injure none more than the Princes and populations whose resources are squandered upon them.

AFGHANISTAN IN ITS RELATION TO INDIA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

There is reason to believe that the diplomacy of Russia has for once overreached itself, or has allowed itself to be overreached, by the public mission of General Abramoff to the Ameer of Cabul. The negotiation with this Sovereign may have been planned when war with this country was believed to be on the point of breaking out, and for some reason or other it may have gone too far to be countermanded. Or, again, there may be another explanation in the transactions of Central Asia; and the "soldier-statesmen" (as the *Times* calls them) of the new Asiatic conquests of Russia may have taken advantage of the confusion which reigned for a short time at St. Petersburg when England was supposed to believe in war or earnest, and may have made arrangements for what seemed to them a great stroke of policy independent by of the control of their official superiors. But nothing but mistake or blind audacity can have led to such a revelation of Russian military projects as has been now displayed to the world. Amid endless professions of regard for the inexorable pressure of manifest destiny, and of desire for an understanding as to a distinct boundary between the two States and their "dependencies," there has evidently been all the while a thoroughly digested plan of advance or attack which was to be acted upon the first moment that a difficulty with England gave the Russian generals their opportunity. A hostile movement upon the Turkomans of Merv and a friendly demonstration consummating previous intrigues with the Ameer of Cabul must have made up together the long-proposed Russian programme; and they are the best devised approaches that could be made towards two vulnerable point in the vaunted mountain panopoy of the Indian Empire.

The argument for the impregnability of India which was to turn on the scale of maps is easily confuted by the figures as to the rate of Russian approach which have been recently printed. A Power which was 2,500 miles off at the beginning of the last century, which was only 2,000 miles away before the century ended, which at the commencement of the present century was within 1,000 miles of the Indian frontier, and which has now reduced its distance to 400 miles, is nearing India, as time is counted in the history of States, much as the limited mail travels to Perth from London. But there is one general statement about the military strength of India which is as true as any such statements can be. India, with Afghanistan included in it, or with Afghanistan closely dependent upon it, is really a country very difficult indeed to attack. India with Afghanistan in hostile or coldly neutral hands is extremely vulnerable. English military men in India, we are told, think the present military frontier of 1,000 miles simply indefensible. There is a vantage ground above it, from which it could be easily and simultaneously pierced at a dozen points. On the other hand, if Afghanistan were in hands friendly to the British, to make a hostile attempt on it from the plains of the Oxus and Jaxartes would be an almost desperate undertaking. It is not, however, necessary to go to Indian authority for these assertions, which receive plenty of convincing illustration much nearer home. The whole military question between France and Germany turned on the possession of a country very closely resembling that now ruled over by Shere Ali. The table-land to the north-east of what once was France is extremely like the table-land to the north-west of India. Whichever of two rival countries possessed the plateau had its competitor at the most serious disadvantage; it could choose its own time for attack, while it could not be assailed without great difficulty and ample notice. From Alsace and the mountainous portion of Lorraine the French armies had issued to overrun Germany ever since Louis XIV. made France a conquering power. When Germany, after her signal successes in 1870, made up her mind that there should be no more French invasions of her soil, she took this all-important district into her own hands, leaving some of the most deeply rooted sentiments of our age rather than forego her advantage. Before 1870 it was Germany which had to neutralize the effects of a table-land in rival hands by constructing the line of fortresses along the Rhine; now it is France which has to undertake the same work for her own defence. India, however, with Afghanistan hanging over her, has not a single inland fortress that could hold out for a week against anything stronger than a native Indian army or an assemblage of mutineers. The old importance of Switzerland was, again, very much the result of the Alpine table-land. There was no country in its neighbourhood which might not have been attacked by it with every hope of success and with little fear of retaliation. It is true that the Swiss were for awhile better soldiers than those of any neighbouring State; and it may be true that, in the miscarriage of the English army in the last Afghan war was due to incredible blundering, which would not be likely to occur again. But nobody seriously denies that an Afghan army, somewhat like that which Shere Ali displayed to General Abramoff, but drilled into greater military efficiency by Russian skill and provided with arms of precision from Russian stores, would be about as formidable a force as the East could produce. It is not the Afghans under their present ruler, but Afghanistan in Russian hands, which causes such grave anxiety; and we now know the way in which the Russians intend to make good their footing in Afghanistan.

It is not probable that a certain number of "superior persons" will reason about Afghanistan and its ruler as Mr. Samuel Primsell argued the other day in a speech to his constituents. Shere Ali is allowed to be an independent ruler, and he may be assumed to know his own interest best. What business is it of England's if he chooses to receive a mission or holds this or that review of his troops? The answer to all these conclusive because it is not very obvious to the general run of "superior persons" perhaps. Shere Ali is an untaught Oriental ruler. He is too ignorant to understand his own interest; and his fierce suspicions of his neighbours rob him of all independence. There is little question that the famous policy of "masterly inactivity" went on the assumption that the Ameer of Cabul must know his own interest. What this interest is ought to be perfectly plain. He is a zealous Mahommedan, ruling after a Mahommedan fashion; and he has to do, on one side, with a Power which has followed up one after another the Central Asian khanates, the homes of Mahommedan orthodoxy and of pure and strict Mahommedan government, and which only yesterday all but destroyed, if it has not quite destroyed, the Turkish Sultan, the only living being with a claim on the allegiance of the whole world of Mahommedan believers. England, on the other hand, after violent internal controversy, has shown herself unmistakably friendly to the Sultan and to the maintenance of his empire, and in India she is sick of annexations and wishes for nothing better than internal and external peace. But all these facts are probably half-known to the Oriental ruler, and perhaps those that are known to him are quite wrongly appreciated. Even supposing he is convinced that the Russian Emperor has inflicted a great injury and wrong on the Turkish Sultan, this may only seem to him a strong reason for agreeing quickly with a mighty Power which God has for some wise purpose set in the ascendant. Of evidence addressed to Mahommedans in so startling a way. Who, moreover, can say what impression the Treaty of Berlin has made on Shere Ali in so far as it is known to him? Who can say what account General Abramoff gave of the Treaty of San Stefano when he returned to the Indian Congress? Who will say that the effect would be which they would produce probably even if they were reported at Cabul with the utmost correctness? And as the Ameer is ignorant, so he is almost certainly suspicious in proportion to his ignorance. He may see that Russia has absorbed some three millions of Mahommedans, and hastily but England once invaded Afghanistan, and for a while conquered it; and England has lately come to Quetta. The most important events to Shere Ali are doubtless events in his own country and family—the death of one son whom he loved, and the hostility of another whom he treacherously imprisoned; but, next to these cares, he may be believed to be racked by contending doubts and fears, as one who is placed between the upper and the nether millstone.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The spectacle of a plurality of scullers of championship form simultaneously competing upon the Thames for a prize has been witnessed before now at various Thames regattas. For instance, only last year we beheld Boyd-Higgins, and Blackman all starting abreast for scullers race in a Thames regatta; and similar entries have been seen in former regattas of the same sort. But on no previous occasion has the prize in such a case been of championship calibre and the course at the same time of the regulation championship distance. Unless these two latter conditions are complied with, the contest cannot assume "championship aspect; for the best men cannot be supposed to be fully in training and to sacrifice all their usual leanings so thoroughly when the prize is not up the standard of champion contests; nor, if the distance to be rowed is not full length, can their merits be said to be fully tested. Rather more than a year and a half ago the *Newcastle Chronicle* gave a challenge cup to be rowed for upon champion terms; but the London division refused to compete for it on the first occasion on the Tyne, so that the northern gathering upon that occasion could not be said to be fully representative of the professional sculling talent of the day. In the subsequent contests for the Newcastle Cup only two competitors contended at a time. This Newcastle Challenge Cup is now the property of Higgins, who has won it three times in successive years. The Sportsman Challenge Cup has been established to fill its place.

But on Monday, when the trial heats for the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup were rowed for on the Thames, there was witnessed an entry the like of which never before seen before. The nearest approach to the contest was when in August, 1865, the mayor and corporation of King's Lynn gave £100 to be rowed for over a two-mile course, to be added to a sweepstakes of £50 apiece on the part of the three competitors of the day, R. Kelly, Boyd, and Cooper. The entries of Monday comprised the holder of the championship, J. Higgins; and ex-champion, R. Boyd; a late competitor for the championship, W Elliott; and, lastly, T. Blackman, of Putney, who, though he has never actually till now competed for the championship, has met and defeated both Boyd and Higgins in regattas at a time when both of them were competing for the championship, and has on another occasion called a match with Higgins, though not for the supreme title. Any two of these scullers, if pitted in a match, would have drawn a far larger crowd than an ordinary Thames regatta of the period; and for the four of them to be seen racing on one day for the title was sufficient to create a more than usual stir in the racing world, although we confess we should have expected to have seen even more than came down to the race. It was at one time doubtful whether there would not be too much surf in Corney Reach for sculling boats to go through, without hugging the bank in Indian file, and so spoiling the race. But the wind sank a little as the tide rose, and, though the water was lumpy, it was never too rough for sculling. The first heat was set for three o'clock, but there was much delay, and the start was nearly an hour late. Barge after barge came drifting up with the tide and overrunning the scullers at their starting-boats just as preparations were commencing. The two first competitors were J. Higgins, of London, and W. Elliott, of the Tyne—the same two that had competed in the last match for the championship on June 3, in which Higgins then was victorious.

The wind blew astant from the Surrey shore, and so gave that station an advantage in the start for the first two miles. The start was from wherries moored off the steamboat pier, and the winning-post was set at a corresponding distance above the Ship, at Mortlake. Mr. J. Ireland was umpire, and three steamers accompanied the race. Elliott drew the Surrey station, and this advantage, coupled with his recent defeat of Higgins at the Thames Regatta, gave him the call in the betting. They started by mutual consent, and got away level. The steamers were too far astern at first to admit of accurate estimate of the positions of the boats; but they seemed to row more or less level till beyond Craven Point. Higgins, in the worst water, was forcing the pace and trying to obtain a lead. Soon after passing the Grave Wharf Elliott made a rush, and went rather rapidly in front, until off Rose Bank he led by nearly tow lengths clear. Higgins up to this point sculled well, but had the worst of the water and was the most exposed to the wind. Elliott was rowing short and at a quicker stroke than Higgins, but with great power. Higgins steered needlessly wide through Hammersmith Bridge, and Elliott added to his lead. As they came past Chiswick there were three and almost four lengths between the boats. There was little change in position until they had passed Barnes Bridge, after which Higgins made a good effort and closed up the gap a little; but he was pumped out, and did not scull with his usual length. In the end Elliott won by a length and a half clear, in 23 min. 35 sec. The time of the race is decidedly fast, when we consider the head wind. Elliott scaled 11st. 4 lbs., which is some pounds lighter than in his last championship match; Higgins scaled four pounds lighter, and would perhaps have been in rather better condition if he had scaled still lighter by three or four pounds. In years he is past his prime, and Elliott has a decided advantage over him in youth and in strength, which go some way to compensate for the Northerner's superiority of style. The head wind and rough water on the day were all in favour of the heavier and stronger man.

The next heat was that between Boyd and Blackman. A year ago Blackman looked very like becoming the best sculler of the day. His style was by no means perfect, but he had great length and reach, unusual stamina, and considerable pluck in rowing a stern chase. He does not seem to have cured his faults, and his stamina is hardly as good as it was. We doubt if he has got himself thoroughly "hard" for more than a twelvemonth. Boyd has always been faulty in style, sliding too soon, and showing more speed than stamina, his style has, however, improved just a trifle since last year. He still slides a great deal too soon, but he now keeps his knees stiff for just a fraction of a second when he lays hold of the water, and the result is that he lasts longer and sits up better at the finish of his stroke than he used. In this heat he had the leeward station, but the wind had lulled considerably, and the tide had run so slack that there was next to no ripple to interfere with the scullers. Boyd came away with his old speed rowing the faster stroke of the two. It has been no unusual thing to see Blackman led by a length or two, and to see him row his opponent down in the end; but this time the Londoner's old stamina seemed to have deserted him. He plodded along with a longer stroke than Boyd, but seemed unable to go the pace, and Boyd, not being pressed, at the end of a mile had time to recover his wind after his first burst, and then was safe. He held his lead all the way, and finally won by half-a-dozen lengths, Blackman stopping when he came abreast of the Ship.

The final heat took place on Tuesday. Technically, the competition did not in the first instance involve the championship as a matter of course—for in these races the *lex non scripta* of the championship has been that it must be decided in a match, and for a stake of not less than £200 and over a full course. A holder of the title has a right to say that he will not stake his honours unless it is made worth his while in value of stake. He has also a right to say that he will not row again more than once opponent in a time in a given match. But, though these are the understood principles of championship, he can waive them if he likes, and can put his title at stake without demanding compliance with all the conditions which by precedent attach to championship matches. If he does not put the title at stake, he can race, as, we understand that Higgins, the champion, before entering for this Challenge Cup, assented to the championship being in force with it; and in that case, Higgins having waived his right, he goes with the cup. The river was even more unfitted for light-boat rowing on Tuesday than it had been the day before. The wind was rather stronger and it blew a dead "nosser" in Corney Reach. The rough water told less heavily on the heavier and stronger countrymen in the race; and Elliott's crops would prove be quite as valuable for the consumers of all countries, and that a rise of prices was not probable, although the English crop appeared to be one of the worst within living memory. So far were our anticipations correct that we believe that the *Gazette* would be found to differ by less than 1s. per quarter. The importations of wheat for the last six years have averaged nearly thirteen millions of quarters, and, should it come to pass that the harvest of the year would yield a supply equal to that in this kingdom, we may nevertheless buy our loaf just as cheaply as heretofore. Such an event as the cessation of wheat-growing in this country is not probable; but the reduction of the area under that crop may be regarded as not without alarm, because the land has been devoted to more profitable uses. Wheat-growing in face of the existing foreign competition is a losing game, in spite of the agricultural skill which has made an acre of land in England yield a larger average return than an acre in any other country of the globe. The difficulty of the British farmer lies in his having to carry on a competition against the whole world. If the harvest in some countries should fail, or if the crop should prove to be of inferior quality, or if there is still a heavy supply of foreign corn more than is wanted, and prices are driven down to a very low point; if the home crop is bad, the news goes forth to all lands that supplies are wanted, encouraging speculators to buy and to trouble themselves about obtaining the compensation of high prices which they need to balance a bad crop. The 1877 crop was a small one, a very small one, but it has been sold at a comparatively low price. The public may rejoice that the farmer is sorely pinched. Corn fetches a high discount. All land of fit quality will by degrees be devoted to pasture, but there are lands which can be cultivated only by the plough. The advance in the value of labour and the increasing supply of foreign wheat must reduce the value of arable farms. Even if the home supply should not diminish, an annual increase of importation is requisite. The increase of population is at the rate of about three hundred and fifty thousand per annum, and bread also had responsible experience of India, strongly implied what comes to very much the same thing in a figure, which made some stir at the time, of Pontius Pilate sitting on a volcano. A dormant volcano—Newfoundland banks in a fog—a great ship among icebergs—is it with such images as these on our mind, that we are suddenly to act as if the Government of India were more sailing on a summer sea, a pleasant quarrygon fair need not interfere with our freedom to undertake more serious business whenever we can find it to do.

One more point. The assumption that we alone among European nations know how to deal with Mahometans is simply like so many other assumptions of the time, a complete delusion. We have hill India for a century, and yet the Government dare not trust a native with the command of a regiment. "It does seem," says one who has been dealing with the Government of Mahometans all his life, "as if Russia has better methods of assimilating Mahometans than we. Herself at one time subject to Mahometan rule, she has never entirely separated herself from the Mahometan connection. Many of the Tartars of Russia seem to be good, prosperous, and contented Russian citizens. Both among them and among the Mahometans of the Caucasus and Central Asia, we find Prefects and Colonels, and men in many ways trusted in high positions. And quite irrespective of religion, many new subjects of Russia seem to enter with some cordiality into her system and into her service. We, on the other hand, have always rather patronised natives than treated them on equal terms, and especially we have, I think, allowed some prejudice to grow up against Mahometans as such." What is the practical inference from this? First, here again is evidence that our system in India has not reached no height of statesmanlike perfection. Second, we have given no special signs of an exclusive mission to incorporate Mahometan races in a higher civilisation. In other words the practical inference is that we have still much to do and more to learn in India; that this is the true field of our foreign policy; and that Russia has shown herself perfectly well fitted to do as good work in Central Asia, as we believe ourselves to have done on our own side of the Indus and the Himalaya Mountains. Such a prospect as this is of course contemptible to those who are dreaming not of a steadfast empire of policy like that of Rome, but of an empire of mad pride like that of Spain; and even of imperial Rome let us remember when people are declaiming the immortal line, *Tu regere imperio populos Romane memento*, that though Rome did a great work, she was blindly wasteful of capital and the sources of wealth, but her fiscal and economical policy was as ruinous as that of Turkey itself, and that under her imperial sway great cities declined, and some of the most flourishing regions of the earth became depopulated and desert. Such language as this—the impatience of the military classes, and we may measure the number of persons energetically interested in a policy of war and aggrandizement by the fact that including India we annually spend forty-five millions sterling on the two services. I am not now saying that this sum is too large for the defence of the national possessions, but only that it furnishes some measure of the vested interests of war. Even the great improvement that is alleged to have taken place for the last ten or fifteen years in the professional skill and interest of the army, has brought with it the natural drawback that men become eager to test an instrument which they have taken so much trouble to perfect. England can never escape the common European influences, and it was not to be expected that she should feel no effect from the vast militarism of the continental powers. But the honest traders, manufacturers, merchants, and farmers, who have built up the true greatness and solid prosperity of the land, will not suffer their fortunes to be scattered by barrack politics. But it is time that people began to face what the new task about great armies and a commanding position in European diplomacy really means. It is time that they began seriously to consider which are the solid and substantial elements of our prosperity, the character of our people are adapted for the policy of aggrandizement.

It is mere blindness to conceal from ourselves that parliamentary government is essentially an unfit form of machinery for an imperial policy. The difficulties of reconciling the two have been in state and out, they are tolerably obvious; what people have failed to recognise is that these difficulties are not only serious, but insuperable and fatal, and that the two are absolutely and for ever incompatible. An ambitious, reasoned policy of foreign policy must inevitably abound in emergencies, and a policy of emergency, is incompatible with a government of public deliberation. Such affairs demand promptitude, daring, concentration, and whenever such affairs have ever taken a government, from the Roman Senate down to the great French Convention, sovereign authority has been implied, under whatever name, in the hands of a dictator or a small committee with a dictator's supremacy. The English nation must make their choice. If they deliberately embrace a policy once for all that must commit us to far-reaching combinations with foreign powers, that cannot but engage us in long and intricate courses of diplomacy, that of its very essence involves a large element of military administration and a thousand secret schemes of military movement, that can only be judged on condition that we are in complete mastery of facts that are only possessed by experts in the bureaus of official bureaus, then popular control sinks into nullity, and parliamentary criticism becomes the most desperate of political farces. Do we not already see this in the case of the one great military dependency that we now possess, or that now possesses us? An Indian subject, unless it happens to have been chosen for the issue of a party debate, is the last person to be heard in the House of Commons, and the storm began to blow so that they had to shut do do'. It seems that Jonah (suspiciously like a gentleman of color trying to steal a passage on a Bay steamboat) hid himself in the hold and pretended to be asleep. But the Captain was too sharp for that. He takes him roughly by the shoulder, policeman fashion, and remarks,

"Say, Jonah, you's de man
What was bound for Nineveh land."

So Jonah has to go to the whale, and his further adventures are given with all the realism of a darkey who has taken pecoac in his time.

There is another which has an odd refrain. I wish I could remember it. No matter; the first two couplets of the poem proper are treasures in themselves, and they stick by me:—

"I hear a rumbling under the ground,
It must be Satan turning round.
I hear a rumbling up in the sky,
It must be Jesus passing by."

The familiarity with which they speak of Christ is apt to produce an unpleasant sensation on first reading. Some times the lines look blasphemous. For instance:—

"You can't fool dis child;
Go along, Jesus."

It requires some careful study to discover that the first line is addressed to Satan, and the other is merely a refrain which would please them just as well at the end of a line of auctioneer's catalogue as anywhere. The lines of the compilers spell in accordance with English, sometimes in accordance with negro usage. But the hymn which seems to have taken the greatest hold on their imaginations is known as The Gospel Train. It contains some thirty odd stanzas, describing the passengers and consisting of all the "loved ones gone before," while the Saviour is engineer and brakesman, their ticket is faith, and their sole hope rests in getting on board in time. One of the quaint suggestions is that the engine will have to stop to "wood up" on the line, which will give everybody a chance. But this is absent from some version.

In fact, like all traditional songs, these religious melodies are continually undergoing alteration to suit the varying taste of readers, and the greater portion of them pass out of memory soon after they are first improvised.

The negroes have also certain games, in which home-made verses play an important part. One of these is the squirrel game. Four play it. Of these, two stand upright like posts, and the remaining pair peep at one another over their shoulders, while all sing:—

"Peep, squirrel, peep,
Peep at your mother;
Why should not one fool
Peep at another?"

Then the two peepers leave their shelter and begin slowly trotting around the other two, who sing,—

"Trot, squirrel, trot!
Trot, squirrel, trot!
Trot, trot, the dog will catch you!
Trot trot, trot!"

Then the pace grows faster and the song more excited:—

"Run, squirrel, run!
Run, squirrel, run!
Run, or the dog will catch you!
Run, run, run!"

The *finale* I do not know.

Many negroes have a ludicrous habit of interjecting superfluous syllables between those of ordinary words as completely to change their meaning. In this way it came to pass that a negro coachman driving me up from a landing, and wishing to entertain me on the way, pointed out the residence of a gentleman near by, with the information that he had "done gone investigated all his money in land. The same man on another occasion complained that the cows were "romancing all over de branch," being the Eastern Shore term both for a small stream and the woods along its borders. Another in the same household, whose duty it was to sell the surplus dairy products, declared that he "hand't no use for Mr. So and so; didn't like him no way, he was always a tryin' to locate de butter," it turned out that he meant to "beat down" the price, to make it *low*.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

(*A Cheerful Little Asiatic Farce—in Active Rehearsal.*)

Scene.—*A retired spot in the wilds of Afghanistan.*

Enter a Local Ameer out of breath, hotly pursued by two European Envoys.

First Envoy (seizing him by the collar). Ha! ha! It won't do, you know. I have got you now, and don't mean to let you go.

[*Shakes him, and scours a former grip.*

Sec ond Envoy (intervening and seizing him on the other side). Come, don't be so rough with the old gentleman. Catching hold of him like that! A pretty friend you are! Here, let him go can't you?

[*They all three struggle violently for five minutes.*

The Ameer (gasping). Allah is great! Babub, my sons, is there not plenty of room for both of you beyond the rising and the setting of the sun? Why do you trouble the poor harmless simple-minded rahat-lakoum I sing Ameer?

Both the Envoys (together). Because we are so friendly!

[*They let him go suddenly, and bustle off respectively right and left.*

The Ameer (wiping his forehead with his pocket-handkerchief and arranging his collar). Allah be praised! Allah be praised! Allah is great! Babub, my sons, is there not plenty of room for both of you beyond the rising and the setting of the sun? Why do you trouble the poor harmless simple-minded rahat-lakoum I sing Ameer?

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First Envoy. No, never—till you have accepted these tokens of the condescending friendship of our august master the Great White Czar. See: Genuine Cashmere; some fully paid-up shares—in a State line; the grand cross and collar of the exalted order of the Purple Hymns; and one dozen of dry Vouvray champagne.

[*Empties them all on the ground in a heap before him.*

Second Envoy (following suit). Nonsense! Let those gifts! Look at mine! Here is something that speaks not of despotism, but of progress. Behold! Two tins of corned beef; book numbers of an *Encyclopædia*; a public-house sign: and—a double-barrelled machine. (*Pushes them all on to him*). It is with such as these that the mighty civilised empire I represent——

The Ameer (feebly). Yes, yes, I know! But why, O my venerable little grandfathers, force the poor old Ameer to accept such costly gifts? In Cabul the blessed, we neither speculate, nor drink, nor wash! Let us alone!

Both the Envoys (together). Never! (*They each seize one of his arms*). Thus do we display our friendship.

[*All three again scuffle violently for five minutes.*

The Ameer (endeavouring to release himself). Ah, yes! true, very true, O my importunate little grandfathers! But what if I decline it. This, your friendship?

First Envoy (forcing away from him with a bound). Decline it, you Moslem! Nigger! you can't!

Second Envoy (springing away from him with a leap). Decline it? Misguided old savage! You *shan't*.

The Ameer (again wiping his forehead and arranging his collar). Allah be praised! I can breathe for a few moments in peace! Farewell, O my amiable little grandfathers! Farewell! and forget not the poor, well-meaning, pacific old Ameer!

First Envoy. Farewell! Ha! ha! ha! I tell you, within three months——

[*Exit to order the concentration of a large force at Kelief and Balkh, and to prepare for the sudden seizure of Herat and Charkund.*

Second Envoy. "Farewell!" indeed! Ridiculous! You haven't seen the last of *me*.

[*Exit to arrange for the immediate occupation of Jellalabad and Candahar, and the subsequent invasion of Afghanistan by a force of sixty thousand men.*

The Ameer (looking after them with a hopeless smile). Gone! Well, Allah be praised! Allah be praised!

[*Sits it down, and opens the Corned Beef as the Curtain slowly descends.—Punch.*

NEGRO HYMNOLOGY.

"The Contributor's Club" of the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, furnishes us with the following:—

Have you ever seen a negro hymn-book? I have in my hands two such collections; no travesties mind you, but the Simon Pure spiritual pabulum which ministers to the needs of many thousands of American citizens. Both bear abundant internal evidence of having been taken down from the lips of traditional depositaries as Sir Walter Scott preserved the rough riding metrical chronicles of the border. One is by a Rev. Somebody or other, whether black or white I know not. Not the slightest clew is given to the author of any of the pieces, nor is it likely that the compilers are wiser on that point than ourselves.

These real "negro minstrels" are as fond of refrains as any poet of the modern mediæval school, and even more ingenious in their construction. For instance, how would it be possible to show a loftier indifference to the connection of ideas than is found in that first poem of collection No. 1:—

"A mighty war in heaven,
Don't you grieve after me;
A mighty war in heaven,
Do 'n you grieve after me;
I don't want you to grieve after me.

St. Michael and the dragoon,
Don't you grieve after me;
St. Michael and the Dragon,
Dont you grieve after me;
I don't want you to grieve after me.

He put him in a dungeon,
Don't you grieve after me;
He put him in a dungeon,
Don't you grieve after me;
I dont want you to grieve after me."

So it goes on, alternating a kind of recitative of the archangelic conflict, with personal appeals to the dear ones left behind. Even a credulous missionary-in may find some relationship between the di-similar sets of ideas above indicated; but I think the explanation is simply this: the refrain expressing a real touching human thought, is first evolved or composed, and then there is necessary to have material for filling up the body of the song or chant. This some Biblical narrative or tradition rounded thereon most readily supplies, and as the negroes have some natural notion of rhythm, the poem becomes complete.

They are mightily fond of these recitatives, and will run on for the hour about Joseph and his brethren, or Abraham and the ram in the bushes, or the adventures of Daniel, with the incongruous refrain coming in not unmelodiously after every line or so. And to say the truth you lose all sense of the ludicrous yourself as (for instance) you lie-back in the shadow or the sail and listen lazily with half shut eyes to the long sounds that sweep over you out on the ripples of the Chesapeake. And all the while the jolly, half-chanting, half-crooning darkey, all bronze and tatters, keeps time with head and hands and feet on the summit of a great pile of grain bags, or listens with a roguish birdlike slant of the head to the burden taken up by his unseen comrades below.

Then I say it is music and poetry. But in a book it is—well! You are told, with a terrible disregard of rhyme and all other conventialities, how Jonah went to sea, and the storm began to blow so that they had to shut de do'. It seems that Jonah (suspiciously like a gentleman of color trying to steal a passage on a Bay steamboat) hid himself in the hold and pretended to be asleep. But the Captain was too sharp for that. He takes him roughly by the shoulder, policeman fashion, and remarks,

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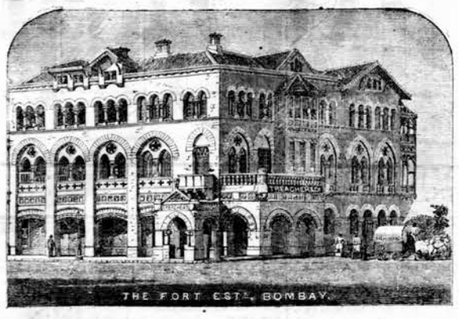

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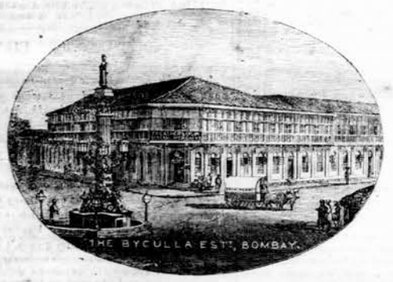

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	**AVIZE.**	**BORDEAUX.**
ALTO DOURO.	**EPERNAY.**	**COGNAC.**
MADEIRA.	**RHEIMS.**	**COBLENTZ.**

LONDON OFFICES:—38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental Agents, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1878.

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
SHERRIES.		
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ..... Rs.	46 0	24 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46 0	24 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry.....	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
SPARKLING AVALON, the New Apple Champagne.....	18 0	10 0
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ..... Rs.	31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine.....	19 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29 0	15 8
POMMARD.....	24 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE.....	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	18 0	10 0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)....	27 0	...
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20 0	...
HOCKS.		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	18 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.....	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL).....	41 0	22 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL...	23 8	...
GEISSENHEIM (STILL).....	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM „	17 8	9 8
HUNGARIAN WINES.		
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	22 8	12 8
CARLOWITZ	18 0	9 12

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
CLARETS.		
St. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10 0	5 12
BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	10 0	5 12
PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.....	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 0	...
WHISKY, Irish, Treacher's, fine old, a pure unblended Malt Spirit	22 0	..
WHISKY, Scotch; Crabbie's.....	20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend) ..	22 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
Do. do. **	31 8	...
Do. do. ***	34 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White .....per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ..... „	3 12	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ..... „	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from Green .. „	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery .... Yellow.. „	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .. „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE .. „	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE..... „	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...
VERMOUTH .... „	1 4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. „	3 8	1 12
GINGER WINE.....per doz.	17 0	...
GRAPE WINE.....	17 0	...
GINGER BRANDY ..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.... „	...	18 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS		
WINE BITTERS.....		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

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The said Watch in Silver case, keyless ..... „ 90
The said Watch in Gold case, keyless ..... „ 225

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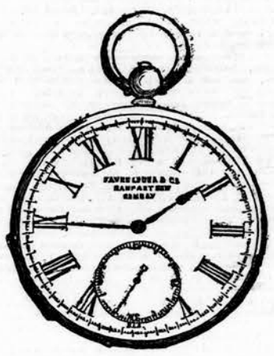

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FINE AMERICAN CUT TOBACCOS FOR THE PIPE.

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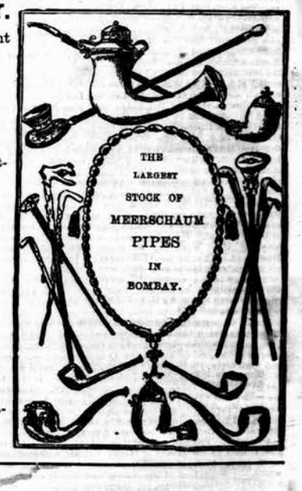

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